The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4786. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 25 by Ocean Telegraph.

Ominous Indications of Popular Discontent.

Formidable Bread Riots in England and Spain.

France Dissatisfied with the Imperial Concessions.

Prussia Uneasy at Austria's Military Preparations.

Reported End of the Insurrection in Candia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Canadian Confederation — Railway Loan—Bread Riots at Greenwich.

It is announced officially to-day that the British Government has accepted the plan submitted by the Provincial Delegates for the union of the Canadian Provinces.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25.

A Canadian railway loan for £4,000,000 sterling, guaranteed by the British Government, is soon to be put upon the market.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—Noon.

Quite formidable bread riots have occurred at Greenwich.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—Evening.

The affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad have been referred to a committee of inquiry.

GERMANY.

The Germanic Confederation—Prussia and Austria—Annexation of the Elbe Duchies—Count Bismarck.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The members of the German Confederation have agreed to the scheme proposed by the Prussian Government.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

It is reported that the Government of Prussia has asked that of Austria, why the troops of the latter are being concentrated in Galicia.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Elbe Duchies have formally been annexed to the German Confederation.

The German Diet is to meet for the first time on the 24th of February.

Count BISMARCK declines a seat in the German Diet.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Reform Policy Condemned.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Telegrams received from all departments of the Empire express dissatisfaction with the proposed reform in the policy of the Government.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Advices from Paris state that France is disgusted with the measures recently put forward by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

DENMARK.

The Reported Sale of St. Thomas to the United States.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The official journal of Copenhagen denies that the Danish Government has any intention of selling the island of St. Thomas to the United States.

CANDIA.

Reported End of the Revolt—Gen. Kalegris Declines the Mission to Washington.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25.

Dispatches received here state that the Cretan war has ended, and that the volunteers hav gone back to Greece.

ATHENS, Friday, Jan. 25.

It is said that Gen. KALERGIS has declined the mission to the United States in aid of the suffering Cretans.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Negotiations for a Settlement.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The French, Russian and Prussian Governments have resolved to negotiate in common with the Porte upon the Eastern question.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

A New Frontier Line to be Made.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 23—Evening.

There is a report that a new frontier line will be made between the territories of Austria and Italy.

SPAIN.

Bread Riot in Madrid—Serious Outbreak Threatened.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Information has been received that the workingmen are riotously assembling in the streets of Madrid. Their clamor is for bread. A serious outbreak is anticipated, and the Government is taking measures to meet it.

SURRATT.

The Prisoner on his way to Trial.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The United States steamer *Swatara*, with JOHN H. SURRATT on board, arrived at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, (Balearic Islands,) recently, and after coaling sailed again for the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Markets.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—Noon.

Consols for money 90⅜.
Illinois Central Shares....................80⅜
Erie Railway Shares....................43⅜
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....................72⅝

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—Evening.

Consols for money 90¾.
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....................72⅝
Illinois Central Shares....................81
Erie Railway Shares....................43⅜

American Securities at Paris and Frankfort.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 22—Evening.

At Frankfort, this evening, the closing price for United States Bonds was 76⅜.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Sales were made to-day of United States Five-Twenties at 72⅜.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 25—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 72⅜.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Lull in Political Matters—The King's Speech—The Carnival—Establishment of New Journals—Parliamentary Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1867.

The past week has not been one fruitful of events. The Parliamentary recess has caused a lull in political discussions, and as there exists no special cause for public anxiety, both politicians and people seem more disposed to abandon themselves to the relaxations of the season, than to concern themselves with more serious duties. No people has acquired worldly wisdom more rapidly than the Italian, but there is a good deal of dawdling in the country yet. In the King's speech from the throne, the word *operosità* was more than once used, and there is no stronger or better word in the Italian language, if the people will only reduce its significance to practice. Italy has assumed great responsibilities, and begins already to feel upon her shoulders the weight of a great burden. The sovereign told his twenty-five millions of subjects, that the rights which their French and German friends had helped them to obtain, were all in possession, and that now they have nothing to do but to go to work. There must be combinations of capital, skill and energy, and industry must be organized and conducted on a more liberal scale. In place of the old system of isolation, there must be the more effective and economical methods of association. The plans already laid are good, and the people have at last got on the right road, and if they will keep going ahead, and not fall into the old habit of sitting down too often by the way, to play or take their ease, it cannot be long before their country will be able to supply most of its own wants, as well as become a rival, in industrial enterprises, of other nations.

The beginning of Carnival has been heralded by a flourish of glass trumpets. It is to be understood that the Carnival season begins at Christmas and ends at Lent, although it is usually associated in our minds with the last week, when its gaieties and extravagancies reach their highest pitch. The principal sign by which we are reminded that we are in the midst of it is the continued noise of the glass horns, blown day and night by boys in the streets. The form and size of the instruments are very much like those which angels are supposed to blow, or at least such as we see them blowing in pictures; but in the experience to which we are actually condemned, neither the ragamuffins nor the sounds are at all angelic. Nearly all the theatres are open, and you will have an idea how much the Italians love amusement when you learn that Florence alone has not less than a dozen theatres and ampitheatres of every quality and price. In the same proportion New-York would not have less than a hundred. In addition, we are promised soon a series of concerts by CARLOTTA PATTI, as ULLMAN with his troupe is making a tour of the principal Italian cities.

Since the redistribution of the army Florence has become again a military station of some importance, and the streets are filled with soldiers. The immense old convents are turned into barracks, and can be made to accommodate almost any number of the young sons of thunder, of whom Italy has still two or three hundred thousand. Those who fought for the union of Italy are the successors of those who did anything else but pray for it. We have now and then a military mass in one of the large churches, which for those on the lookout for novelty, take the place of the picturesque ecclesiastical shows so common under the old order of things. If change continues to go on at the present rapid rate, Italy will soon become as prosaic as the most matter-of-fact country. The old monuments will be left, but the brilliant poetical color, formed by a blending of the elements of Pagan and Jewish superstition is rapidly fading out of the picture. The Italy which we first knew, more than a dozen years ago, and have watched most of the time since, will soon be no more. We are nearly ready to sigh when we think that there can be no renewal of the romance of our first experience. Italy may be less interesting to those who have sought it as the great theatre on whose stage was paraded the dramatic spectacle of middle-age customs; but we have the consolation of knowing that the poetic loss is a vast utilitarian gain, and that the moral and material welfare of the people is promoted.

Activity of pen and tongue increases, and among the proofs of it is that new journals are established, to be added to the already long list. Among the most recent is the *Gazetta d'Italia*, published in Florence. If the Italians never become our rivals in action, they will in discussion; at least in amplitude, if not in breadth and intelligence, and in boldness of speculation. Some have tried to find in the speech addressed to the functionaries on the first day of the year cause for inquietude. It was most natural that the King, who loves the army and makes it his pride and pleasure to be the first soldier of Italy, should recommend that it be kept in a state of efficiency; but there are those who have been looking forward to the reduction of the military force to the lowest peace standard, who only see in the words of the King intimations of war in prospect. An observer here, casting his eyes around the horizon, does not discern from what quarter Italy is menaced, or from what source trouble is to come. The sky is without a cloud which threatens a storm; for as to the little affair of Rome, no one for a moment believes that that is to be settled by fighting. Well, then, while Italy has no enemies left, except in the priests, who only fight with spiritual weapons, or with pen and tongue, and there is such great necessity for reducing the expenditure to the lowest standard, why is the military force, the most expensive of all the machinery of State, to be kept up on a footing of war? The sagacious ones tell us that the sly Emperor's man of evil (Gen. FLEURY) is the cause. These still insist that while that agent was in Florence he succeeded in obtaining a pledge from the Italian Government that in certain eventualities, which the arbiter of Europe, at the right moment, is to cause to arise, Italy is to be the ally of France in the execution of a policy connected with the settlement of the question of the East.

Meanwhile Sig. SCIALOJA, the Minister of Finance, is making matters in his department present a more favorable aspect. The apprehended deficit has been reduced about one-quarter, and the prospect is bright for a still greater diminution. The sale of the ecclesiastical property will bring into the treasury from time to time considerable sums, and new economies are to be practiced, so far as they can be without hindering the working of the Government machine. The cost of living is increased by augmented taxes, but this is patiently borne, while there is witnessed a reduction of mendicancy, both by the application of law and the enlargement of the field in which employment is found.

I am told that a scheme is on foot in Parliament with reference to a law, which is meant to be retaliatory, and which is to affect some of our commercia and, especially artistic interests. If what I hear be true, it is proposed to place a duty of thirty per cent. upon all works of art in sculpture, and probably in painting, by American artists resident in Italy, which they may execute to go out of the country. We have about a dozen artists established in Florence, whose works are executed principally for our own countrymen, and the possibility of such a drag being put upon the practice of their profession here, has naturally excited among them not only some anxiety but indignation. If the project should be carried out, Mr. BALL, or any other one of our sculptors, sending off a statue, would be obliged to pay to this Government nearly one-third of the price received for the work. The marble effigy of Mr. EVERETT, for example, for which $10,000 may have been paid, could not go out of the country without an export duty of three or four thousand dollars. As the case stands at present, our artists find some advantage in having their studios here, as workmen are at hand whose services can be had at a much more moderate compensation than in America. Some of our sculptors have given employment to as many as a dozen workmen, with an annual expenditure of $5,000 or more in wages. If our artists were not here these workmen would have to seek employment out of the country. It is said that the proposed law is for the purpose of punishing us because our Government discriminates between the works of native and foreign artists going into the United States, to the injury of Italian commerce. As the number of American artists resident in Italy increases and the demand for works of art is augmented, the meditated imposition would come to be, in time, a serious obstruction.

As to the mission of TONELLO to the Pope we have little worth making a record of, except that it is confidently asserted that the religious, but not the political part of it is a success. The people find encouragement in the trivial fact of the half coincidence of names of their Commissioner, TONELLO, and ANTONELLO, or ANTONELLI, the Pope's right-hand man.

ANGELICO.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

President Johnson and Congress—A French View of the Impeachment Question.

From the Monde, Jan. 13.

The struggle between President JOHNSON and the United States Congress threatens to end in a tragic fashion. Several bills had been vetoed by the President; hatred became more bitter; it has at length burst out, and Congress has voted the impeachment of Mr. JOHNSON. It is to the Senate the task of trying him belongs. Here, then, is a Government without control, and abandoned to faction. The President has committed no treason; incurred no forfeiture; he has acted in everything within the limits of his functions. To effect the conciliation of the South and the North, to allow the States of the former to reënter the Confederation in order to efface the traces of the civil war—such is the object which he perseveringly pursues in spite of the obstacles which surround him. The Radicals, masters in Congress, oppose these measures of pacification. The old aristocracy of the South is not sufficiently conquered to please them—they wish to crush it. As was not difficult to be foreseen, *the United States Government is undergoing a transformation;* it is throwing off its counterpoise and tending to a unity of power. The President was, upon the whole, a person of great weight by virtue of his powers. If he did not possess the principle of action—which is frequently used to overthrow a Constitution—he had the right of veto, an immense prerogative, which placed him in the position of a constitutional King. *History will decide that, from the time of Washington until now, greater wisdom has been shown by the Presidents of the United States than by the Congress.* It cannot be denied that Mr. JOHNSON is in many respects an eminent man; his energy, his activity, his talent for public speaking, and his honesty certainly place him above the statesmen of the old world. If civil war should break out between the President and the Congress it may safely be predicted that the latter will be victorious. Those friendly to the Presidential prerogative are very few in number. Every ambitious politician and every agitator would take part with the Congress, and the result would be legislative unity and the President reduced to the position of a mere agent of the Chambers. Hitherto the three Powers have had a real share in political influence. By gagging and binding the President the monarchical principal in the Constitution would be entirely suppressed. Thus the Radical movement which spreads in the North *shows itself inimical to the autonomy of the States, and substitutes for the Federative idea a concentration and extension of central authority.* The question at issue in the late civil war was, therefore, one between democracy and aristocracy—between a State and the States. Unity, or, to use another word, despotism, has triumphed, *and the impeachment of President Johnson is a consequence of the victory.* The legislative authority is about to absorb every other. How long will the Republic last under this violent and irresponsible power? The split between the North and the South is followed by another in the North itself, and the spectacle it presents is well worthy of our attention. Never before has the French Press been more lavish of its eulogiums on the wonderful Government of the United States. That Government has been the guiding star to lead humanity in its future path. Our Press has pushed condescendence so far as to designate the Southern States rebels; it has scouted the liberty of the separate States in the name of the State. *Excited by success, the Radicals have fallen into the groove of the Revolution.* The present situation denotes an irreconcilable hatred between the North and South, and replaces matters in a state of civil war. What interest in the Government is left to the people of the South? In a short time the United States will annex Mexico; already a portion of that Empire has been taken as a compensation for war expenses; and in other provinces individual Americans have become possessed of lands as mortgages. This species of immigration gains ground, and from this annexation in disguise to an open one there is but a single step. If the population of the continent of North America, abandoned to anarchy, should be formed under one general Government, that Government will speedily adopt the unitary system; it will be obliged to concentrate its powers in order to resist the anarchical mass, which will press upon it from all sides, and which, from its colossal dimensions, will demand an energetic central authority. That this undertaking should succeed is neither probable nor desirable. Men of enlightened minds will earnestly hope to see several Governments established over those vast regions, so that future generations may be saved from a monotonous and oppressive unity.

France and the United States—Their Relations in Regard to Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Morning Post.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Public attention is now centred almost exclusively on American affairs, and the newspapers occupy their columns with reflections on the impeachment of President JOHNSON. The event assumes a peculiar interest just now on account of the reëstablished friendly relations between the Cabinets of Washington and the Tuileries. The *Moniteur* gives the reception of the new French Minister, M. BARTHEMY, by the President, with the text of the address and its answer made on that occasion. The bulletin of the *Moniteur* contains a paragraph which declares that the retiring Minister, M. MONTHOLON, has created many sympathies in a country where his departure for Europe is witnessed with regret. The diplomatic intercourse, therefore, between France and the United States is now carried on by new men, as Gen. DIX is, you are aware, supplying the ministerial position vacated by Mr. BIGELOW. The two retiring Ministers Plenipotentiary had a very troublesome time of it, since public opinion in the United States was constantly urging on a demand that the French army should leave Mexico, or, what amounted to the same thing, the refusal to acknowledge MAXIMILIAN and the keeping up of official relations with JUAREZ. We must get to the end of the month of March before France will be quite out of all possible danger as regards the Mexican expedition. But, under any circumstances, if Mr. JOHNSON is found guilty and removed from his office as Chief Magistrate, the agreement made by France for evacuating Mexico will not, of course, be in any way affected. *On the other hand, this impeachment will prevent any negotiations which may have been contemplated by France with regard to Mexico.* There is every reason to believe that the French has sounded the Washington Government as to its intentions toward Mexico after the French army has come away, because it is believed here that MAXIMILIAN will not hold out long, and that eventually the United States must interfere in establishing a republican government. Now, when the French flag is withdrawn from Mexico France finds herself deeply engaged in Mexican interests. She has spent many hundred millions of francs on the empire, and there is much French property and life to protect in that far-off continent. So far as France is concerned the impeachment of President JOHNSON seems to add to the Mexican imbroglio. The French press appear to look upon this conduct of Congress toward the President as a political event which will shake the foundation of the Republic. Your cotemporaries generally agree that the President may have committed faults, but has done nothing to invite so grave a charge as that of high treason.

The Quarrel Between Maximilian and Marshal Bazaine.

From the Patrie, Jan. 14.

It may be that under the influence of the events which have recently taken place in Mexico, relations between persons may have been in some measure changed, but an allowance must be made for the confusion caused by those events in a country where so many elements of disorder may still deprive the public mind of the calm and self-possession necessary in critical moments. The incidents which have occurred since the failure of the mission of the Empress CHARLOTTE was known at Mexico must be recalled to mind. That result and the illness of the Empress touched the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in his feelings both as a man and as a sovereign; he fell ill in his turn, and the direction of public affairs, after being for a moment confided to some French officers, passed suddenly into the hands of new native Ministers. The energy of the Sovereign was then more required than ever; unfortunately it was wanting, and from a remarkable coincidence it was at that same period that Marshal BAZAINE had, on the contrary, to demand a more active coöperation from the Mexican authorities. The concentration of the French troops had to be effected. The Marshal had first to protect the movements of his detached corps, then gradually to form his scattered forces into groups, while at the same time avoiding as far as was possible any partial or unequal encounters. He had also to coincide, as far as he was able, and in the interest of the Empire, the recall of the French soldiers with the departure of native corps destined to keep garrison on important points, and to protect certain localities from disorders or acts of vengeance. He had also, and that mission was the most delicate of all, to induce the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to take some decisive step, not that the decision of his Majesty would modify the military dispositions of the French and hasten their departure, but because it might, if there were an abdication, impose on the representatives of France certain obligations of a political order. Is there matter for surprise that in so complex a situation the relations should be a little strained, and that at the moment of the latest accounts from Mexico the public mind had not recovered from the agitation caused by so many incidents? But things had changed, and with them the relations between persons naturally became modified. Recovering from that state of indecision remarked during the month of November, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN did at Orizaba, on the 1st of December, what the French Government had long advised him to do, after having frankly prepared him for the eventuality of a rapid evacuation by the French troops. He had addressed an energetic appeal to the Mexican people, and, taking advantage of a favorable popular reaction, he had, in accord with the Conservative party, adopted resolutions in the sense indicated by public opinion. All the evil caused by the crisis of November is thus on the eve of being repaired. The last act of the United States, in destroying the remainder of the influence of the Juarist party, had contributed the principal remedy.

The Ultramontane Explanation of Maximilian's Failure.

From the Monde, Jan. 14.

Affairs in Mexico are in a singular condition, and the most contradictory accounts reach us from that country. Thus, one day MAXIMILIAN abdicates; the next he resumes power. Very grave rumors, even, have spread as to his health. Are his relations with Marshal BAZAINE on a good footing? What support does he find among the Mexican people to prolong the adventurous reign he has begun? What is certain is, that our troops are about to return. MAXIMILIAN, feeling that everything was slipping from him, refused to follow our retreating movement; and he appeals to the Mexican nation. This sudden wheeling round is not deficient in adroitness; from the moment in which he may show a desire to leave the Mexicans will be anxious to retain him. The Belgians found nothing more urgent in 1848 than to shout "Long live LEOPOLD!" as soon as the King exhibited the wish to go, provided his doing so would give the smallest pleasure to the Belgian people. Everything at once resumed its former course. MAXIMILIAN draws inspiration from the example of his father-in-law. It remains to be seen whether the Mexicans will imitate the Belgians of 1848. The Clerical party, it is supposed, will willingly adhere to the Emperor. This is the party which, in the first instance, offered the Crown to that Prince, and he ought to have associated himself from the beginning with the Catholics, in order to found the new monarchy. Without having the entire country with him he had at least a large portion of the population, and with the support of France he might hope to triumph over the opposing party. Unhappily this course, so simple and so regular, was not followed. MAXIMILIAN carried with him to Mexico the prejudices of modern liberalism, and he had hardly arrived there when he allowed himself to be carried away by the counsels of France. Policy and administration are not among the sciences cultivated at the School of Saint Cyr; and our army, commissioned to take part in the Government of Mexico, knew only the French method, which consists in regulating everything by law, decrees, and ordinances. MAXIMILIAN, therefore, at first made himself an Empire on paper, while the French army was engaged in fighting. That which the French policy advised the Emperor to do was to govern without the aid of parties and upon purely rational principles. The result was that the Catholics, thus set aside, separated themselves, in their turn, from the chief whom they had chosen, and the Emperor, who had not won the sympathies of the Juarists and other opponents, remained isolated without other support than the French army. He perceives the void left around him by the departure of these troops; he understands the original error which has produced so many false calculations, and he is prepared to reënter into relations with the Mexican people. On their side the Catholics, who see before them only an interminable anarchy, have no interest in the fall of the Empire. And it is natural that they should attempt one last effort.

The Russian Coup de Grace to Polish Nationality.

From the Journal des Débats.

In 1815 it was still possible to reëstablish a Kingdom of Poland; it was possible, also, to insure greater tranquillity and security to Prussia by giving Saxony to her, and to France by founding an intermediate State on her Rhine frontier. Whoever desires to know before what conflicts of interests and what intrigues these combinations fell through, has only to read over again the history of the Congress of Vienna. The celebrated European balance of power was erected upon foundations which are now giving way everywhere, and the Polish question, among others, remained in the heart of Europe as a source of intermittent fever, breaking out every fifteen or twenty years in periodical crises. It has gone on thus for now nearly a hundred years. Germany it was who began the dismemberment of Poland, and it is she who is now completing the work. That work is still more Germanic than Russian; and it is still the soul of the Great Frederick, if he possessed one, which presides over its consummation. When, at the time of the war in the Crimea, Poland began to stir, it was Germany which restrained and held her down. When, during the last insurrection, Poland stretched forth, despairingly, her arms toward Western Europe, it was Germany which placed herself between the Poles and us. The three Powers, accomplices in the partition, are bound together by a community in the crime, and it is in vain Austria now repeats, as MARIA THERESA did before, "My position is a cruel one; my vexation is killing me." It is at present too late for reparation if not for remorse. At this moment we see Austria endeavoring to resuscitate a shadow of Polish nationality in that Galicia which twenty years ago she gave up to all the horrors of a *Jacquerie*. She has there appointed a Polish Governor, and there she offers opposition to Russian influences, the Russian race and the Russian religion. But Prussia and Russia have looked upon these manœuvres as so many acts of treason, and have only found in them an occasion and a pretext for precipitating the final destruction of what remained of Poland. The most stringent orders have been given by the Prussian Government to repress every demonstration, whether Polish or Austrian, that may be attempted in the province of Posen. As to the provinces subjected to Russia, and to what has been still called, in derision, the Kingdom of Poland, we have seen within the last few days the promulgation of imperial decrees ordaining their incorporation, pure and simple, into the Russian Empire. That which is now taking place might, under different circumstances, have led to protest from other Powers—from France, for instance, and from England. On this occasion silence will reign in Europe as order did at Warsaw. After all, it is better that it should be so. Those words of decision which, during so many years, have declared that the Polish nationality should not perish, would be nothing more now than a lie, in which we refuse to join. If France and England invoked the treaties of Vienna, they would be shown the torn-up fragments of those treaties scattered all over Europe. There are no longer any treaties of Vienna; Russia knows this well, and she also knows well that neither France nor England are disposed to sustain their demands by force. The question was openly stated on the occasion of the last Polish insurrection; the English Government declared officially that if it made a protest it would not go to war in support of it. From that moment the fate of Poland was decided. Russia only awaited the hour of vengeance; may that of justice arrive some day.

Gen. von Moltke and the Recent War.

A Prussian staff officer at Berlin has sent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following notes on the late war and its master-spirit, Gen. VON MOLTKE:

"Gen. VON MOLTKE is, by birth, a Mecklenburger, not a Holsteiner, as many suppose. He is about sixty years old, very learned, very sparing of words, and very mild and courteous in demeanor. No instance is known in the army of his having spoken harshly to anyone, and his criticism of the acts of subordinates seldom assumes a severer form than that of telling them what he would have done if he had been in their place. He looks more like a professor or a clergyman than a soldier, with his clever, thoughtful, beardless face. Forty years ago he accompanied Gen. VON MUFFLING to Turkey, witnessed the conclusion of the peace of Adrianople, and wrote a book on the Turco-Russian war, which is of great value to those engaged in military researches. He afterwards resided at Rome and other places, and rapidly acquired an extensive knowledge of the various languages of Europe. NAPOLEON I. would doubtless have regarded him as an ideologue; WELLINGTON would have appreciated him better. When King WILLIAM I. carried out the reorganization of the army, and thereby began the conflict with the Chamber, which insisted on a service of two years instead of three, Gen. VON MOLTKE secretly sympathized with the Opposition, although as a soldier he could not openly express his opinions on the subject. Since the 3d of September, 1814, the three years' service has been sanctioned by law in Prussia. It was, however, on economical grounds, temporarily reduced one year by FREDERICK WILLIAM III., with the proviso that the law should be reverted to as soon as the Government should find it necessary to do so. In the campaign of 1848-9 the present King observed that the Landwehr regiments which had served only two years were not very effective, and hesitated to go into fire. This gave him the idea of increasing the service by another year, and the circumstances that the needle-gun had been introduced in 1847, strengthened his determination. It took nearly twenty years to make the use of this gun in the Prussian army general, for even in 1866 some of the Landwehr regiments, those, for instance, which fought at Langensalza, were armed with the old muzzle-loaders. It was considered that more time would be required to teach the soldier the use of the new gun than that of the old. Moreover, it was necessary that the discipline should be more strict and the connection between the officers and privates closer than formerly. The soldier was never to fire except by the order of his officer, and it was, besides, the duty of the latter to name the sight which was to be used according to the distance. It was for these reasons that the three years' service was revived, and the conduct of the Prussian troops in the last campaign certainly showed that the plan was effective. Gen. MOLTKE, however, has so good an opinion of the intelligence of the North German recruits, that he believes a two years' service would produce equally good results.

It was immediately after the Gastein negotiations that Gen. VON MOLTKE began to prepare the plan for a war with Austria. Its object was, as every one knows, twofold: first, to defend Silesia and Berlin, and second, to carry the war, if possible, into the enemy's territory. The consequence of this plan was the establishment of two separate armies in Silesia and Saxony, which, on assuming the offensive, were to advance each in its own direction until they met. While the armies were separated from each other they were in danger of being attacked and beaten in detail, a danger to which the Crown Prince—whose men had to go through the narrow Saxo-Silesian passes, in some places so narrow that two men only could march abreast—was particularly exposed. The success of this plan obviously depended on a junction of the two armies, which seemed almost impossible, and was undoubtedly hazardous to the extreme. The result however justified the risk, although there can be no doubt that BENEDEK's mistakes greatly contributed to the Prussian success. BENEDEK wished to do the counterpart of what FREDERICK the Great had done in the second Sileisan war—to catch the enemy in his mousetrap, as CARLYLE describes it. But this time the mouse was stronger than the trap."

"Gen. VON MOLTKE," adds the *Gazette*, "is reported to be just now on a visit to Switzerland. He has taken up his quarters at Glyon, a mountain village, at a considerable elevation, in the Canton du Vaud, and at a short distance from the eastern extremity of Lake Leman; and is said to be accompanied by his staff, all dressed as civilians. Of course various conjectures are current as to the object of this visit. The General himself says he is seeking repose after his fatigues, but it is said that he and his staff are studying all the passes of the Jura chain from Switzerland into France, and that he has been trying to take photographic views of some Swiss fortifications, only the local authorities prevented him. It is added significantly, that the Prussians have already made themselves perfectly acquainted with the country between Switzerland and the Rhine."

MEXICO.

Arrest of Ortega, Gonzales and Hatoni—Movements of Juarez—He has Great Expectations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 27.

Señor GODEY, the Mexican Consul, received by the steamer *Continental*, from Mazatlan, this evening, a letter from President JUAREZ, dated Durango, Jan. 12, advising him of the capture of GONZALES, ORTEGA and Gen. HATONI by the Governor of Zacatecas. JUAREZ would leave for Zacatecas Jan. 14, and remain there two or three days, and then leave for San Luis Potosi or Gaunisanata, and expects to be in the City of Mexico in March.

TEXAS.

General Sheridan Forbids Special Honors to the Remains of the rebel Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston—Reception of the Body at Houston—Accident to a Car containing Lady Sympathizers.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, Jan. 27.

The following correspondence regarding General JOHNSTON's remains, was published in Galveston, Texas, Jan. 24th, 1767:

Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans:

The citizens of Galveston wish to give a civil escort, from the steamer to the cars, to the remains of Gen. JOHNSTON. Gen. GRIFFIN, commanding, has issued a prohibitory order. Will you give authority to the citizens here to give a civil escort to his remains?

(Signed) CHARLES A. LEONARD, Mayor.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Charles A. Leonard, Mayor of Galveston, Texas:

SIR—I respectfully decline to grant your request. I have too much regard for the memory of the brave men who died to preserve our Government, to authorize Confederate demonstrations over the remains of any one who attempted to destroy it.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General, U. S. A.

RECEPTION AT HOUSTON.

HOUSTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Gen. JOHNSTON's remains have just arrived. All the buildings are draped in mourning. Thousands of people met the body at the depot and escorted it to the Female Seminary, where it will remain in State until Monday morning, when it will be taken to Austin for interment.

Reported Outrages in Bowie County.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 27.

Bowie County, Texas, is in revolt. Capt. TREMBLE, late of an Illinois regiment, planting there, was recently shot, wounded and his life threatened. He came to New-Orleans, and returned with twenty cavalry to remove his family. He found that his wife and child had been driven from home into Arkansas.

The negroes on his place were manacled and driven through the streets in presence of the cavalry, who were forced to fall back before 300 unreconstructed rebels.

Mrs. TREMBLE died from illtreatment, and was buried here yesterday. Gens. MOWER, HATCH, KIRBY and many Union officers and members of the Gr and Army of the Republic" attended the funeral. The Captain is at the point of death from the wounds he received.

Accident.

GALVESTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The ladies' car of the special train which conveyed Gen. JOHNSTON's remains to Houston, Texas, was thrown of the track while returning, and a number of ladies were injured severely, none fatally.

MARYLAND.

Revenue Steamer Burned at Baltimore—Chemical Works Destroyed—The Harbor Opened.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The revenue steamer *Masswood* was burned to the water's edge, at the ship-yard where she was being repaired, this morning. Her engine may be saved. Loss $20,000.

The Patapsco Chemical Works, on Locust Point, were burned to the ground this morning at 6 o'clock. Three large buildings, two stories high, and each one hundred feet long by twenty-five feet wide, were burned, together with 3,000 carboys of sulphuric acid, and some thirty tons of sulphur. Loss $60,000, on which there was an insurance of $15,000. It was the property of Messrs. DAVISON, SIMONTON & Co.

In connection with this fire, it is a singular fact that Mr. SIMONTON should have died only the morning previous.

The harbor was opened to-day by a large force of workmen with axes, aided by the city tugboat *Baltimore*. The work was pushed through by private enterprise.

The steamships *Falcon*, for Charleston, and *Patapsco*, for New-York, sailed out, and the United States transport *Cosmopolitan*, from Charleston, came up through the Channel. A large fleet will probably come up to-morrow, and a number of ice-bound vessels will sail.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—No One Injured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The Montreal passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad, which left this city at 8 o'clock this morning, ran on a broken rail about a mile and a half above Hyde Park, near the spot where the run-off of last week occurred. Three express freight-cars and all the passenger-cars, including one sleeping-car, were thrown from the track, but did not upset. They obstructed both tracks, and detained the Cincinnati Express seven or eight hours. Superintendent TOUCEY proceeded to the spot from here this morning with an engine and a gang of men to clear away the *débris*, and all the trains are now running regularly again. The cars were considerably damaged, but, miraculous as it may seem, no one was hurt. The train at the time of the accident was running at the rate of about 25 miles per hour.

MISSOURI.

The Office of Public Printer to be Abolished—Railroad Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The lower House of the Legislature has a proposition before it to abolish the office of Public Printer and establish a Board of Public Printing, consisting of the Secretary of State and Auditor of the Treasury, who shall award the printing to the lowest bidder.

The House has passed a resolution to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the exhorbitant rates of freight and fare on the railroads of this State, and to report a bill for the government of such matters.

Six Men Drowned at St. Charles, Mo.—Indian Delegation from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The mail agent on the North Missouri Railroad reports that six men, passengers on the Northern trains, were drowned while attempting to cross the Missouri River, through the ice at St. Charles on Friday morning. The ice was too heavy for the ferry-boat to run, but these men being anxious to pursue their journey undertook to make the passage in a small boat, which was crushed like an egg-shell, and all lost. Their names are unknown.

The Indian delegation from Kansas arrived here today, and will leave for Washington on the Terre Haute train to-morrow.

NEVADA.

Senator Nye at San Francisco—Commissioners to the Paris Exposition—Financial Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 27.

JAMES N. NYE, United States Senator from Nevada, arrived in this city last night, *en route* for Washington.

Messrs. LOCKHARD and BROOKS have been appointed Commissioners to the World's Fair at Paris, for Nevada.

A Bill to provide for carrying on financial transactions of the State on a coin basis, was introduced in the Nevada Legislature yesterday.

THE PLAINS.

Indians Moving Southward—Trouble Anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The *Republican's* St. Joseph special correspondence says that, "Advices from the plains and mountains report the great body of the Indians moving southward." Old Indian fighters say this means war; that the Indians have a knowledge of the troops which are being sent out, and so they are moving southward to open the war in that less protected region, but that if the troops are sent after them they will give them the slip, and dash north again, and spread murder and devastation upon the region thus uncovered.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

Trial for Murder—The Prisoner Acquitted.

AYLMER, C. E., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The trial of Rev. JOSEPH BOBIA for the murder of his sister, a helpless cripple, has occupied four days, and created intense interest throughout the country. The evidence for the prosecution was weak and entirely circumstantial. She was last seen alive in the prisoner's house, and was afterward found drowned in the river. The defence was also circumstantial; it shows that deceased left for Ottawa in charge of a man named HEDNIE, who has since disappeared. The verdict was given "Not guilty."

Removal of the Fenian Prisoners to Kingston.

OTTAWA, C. W., Sunday, Jan. 27.

Orders have been issued to remove LYNCH, MCMAHON and the other condemned prisoners to Kingston on Thursday. The Government does not intend to allow Rev. Mr. MCMAHON any more privileges in the Provincial Penitentiary than the others enjoy.

The Crosby Opera House—A Profitable Undertaking.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Jan. 27.

A. H. LEE, the winner of the Opera House, arrived in this city yesterday, and last evening sold the house to Mr. CROSBY for $200,000. The following is an exact statement of Mr. CROSBY's balance-sheet: U. H. CROSBY, creditor by two hundred and ten thousand tickets at $5, $1,050,000; debtor to thirty thousand tickets not sold, $150,000; to advertising, $150,000; to paintings, $75,000; to engravings, $100,000; to commissions, $45,000; to printing and traveling, 30,000; paid Mr. LEE, $200,000. Total debt, $750,000; profit, $300,000. Value of Opera House, $350,000. Total profit on the undertaking, $650,000.

The Heavy Snow-Storm at Buffalo—Trains Blockaded.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The most disagreeable storm of the season has been raging here since Saturday night. The trains on all the roads are behind their time. The New-York mail due here at 11½ P. M. arrived at 3 P. M. Two trains are blocked by snow drifts on the Erie Road east of Utica, and the Lake Shore Road is again blocked by snow between Irving and Silver Creek, which is ten feet deep in some places. A full force of shovelers will be ready, as soon as the storm abates, to clear the track. The Central trains started at 6 P. M. on time.

LOUISIANA.

Obsequies of Gov. Allen at New-Orleans—The Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The remains of Gov. ALLEN were buried today at Lafayette Cemetery. The procession was very large and the services were very impressive. Bishop WILMER officiated at the burial.

The Legislature meets to-morrow.

Arrival of a French Vessel at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The French corvette *Rescandon*, four days from Vera Cruz, has arrived below, and is awaiting cable telegrams for MAXIMILIAN.

Passenger Cars Thrown from the Track—No One Injured.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The Montreal train due here early this morning, met with an accident in the vicinity of Hyde Park. Three or four cars were thrown off the track, and one of them was badly smashed. No injury to any of the passengers is reported. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Brig Shooting Star Abandoned at Sea.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The brig *Shooting Star*, Capt. ALLEN, from New-York 19th inst., for Aspinwall, encountered a terrific gale on the 15th, and it was found necessary to cut away her masts. On the morning of the 17th she was abandoned, her officers and crew being taken off by the British brig *Albatross*, and landed at Newport to-day.

Railroad Collision in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The Chicago and Cincinnati passenger train bound south, collided with a wood train near Stockwell, Indiana, last night. One of the brakemen of the passenger train was dangerously hurt. Very little damage was done to the trains, as they were running slow at the time of the collision. No passengers were injured.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Constitutional Amendment and the Restoration of the Union.

The Bill for the Reorganization of the Southern State Governments.

Speech of Mr. H. J. Raymond on the Bill of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and the Amendment of Hon. J. M. Ashley

From the Congressional Globe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1867.

Mr. RAYMOND—Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) has decided to leave this great and engrossing subject open for still further discussion, I will take advantage of his consent to present as briefly as possible some considerations upon the subject which I would be glad to bring to the attention of the House. And as I do not desire to trespass unduly upon the patience of the House, I shall feel under obligations to the Speaker if he will protect me from interruption, if there should be any disposition on the part of gentlemen to reply during the progress of my remarks to anything I may say. And as I do not desire to follow the example of the attorney who persisted in arguing his case after the Jury had brought in a verdict, I will take occasion to say that in my judgment some aspects of this great question of reconstruction have been virtually settled, so far at least as to remove them from the arena of profitable discussion at this time. By various expressions of public sentiment, through the Press, through this body, in legislative assemblies all over the land, and especially through the verdict rendered last Fall at the polls, I think I am quite justified in saying that the people have themselves already decided several points of this great controversy. One of the points embraced in that decision, I think, is this: That they are not willing to accept as a basis of adjustment and restoration what has been put forward as the policy of the President of the United States. In other words, they are not willing that the States lately in insurrection shall resume their former portion of political power as members of this Union, and to give admission to their Representatives in the two Houses of Congress, without some provision for the future or without specific authority of law. The President had put this forward as his view of what was just and proper to be done in this case, providing only that the Representatives they might send should be loyal men. I concurred in that opinion; and I say frankly that I am still of the opinion that if this had been done at an early stage of the controversy, promptly, cheerfully, generously, by the party which ruled the destinies of this country at that time, it would have restored peace, and healed, to a great extent, all the troubles of the body-politic. But because I believed and still believe that to have been the best policy then, I do not feel bound to maintain that it is the best policy now. A physician may prescribe a gargle for a sore throat; and if his prescription is thrown out of the window the sore throat may develop into an inflammation or into a raging and consuming fever; but he would be regarded as wanting in sound judgment and in common sense if for the sake of consistency he should feel bound to prescribe nothing but gargles during the whole progress of the disease. I shall therefore dismiss from consideration as impracticable and out of the question this mode of settling the controversy which divides and distracts the nation. And in the next place, although they have not pronounced decisively upon any specific plan of adjustment, I think the people have decided more nearly than they have decided upon anything else that the Constitutional Amendment adopted by Congress at its last session and submitted to the several States for ratification affords, on the whole, the wisest and the most satisfactory basis of adjustment of which this question in its present attitude is susceptible. And finally, I think the people have decided that they would rather trust to Congress to devise some mode of settling this question, some mode of restoring those States which were lately in rebellion to the Union, than trust to the Executive Department of the Government. They regard it as a matter for the legislative power rather than for the President alone.

But in saying this I do not mean to imply that they have committed themselves in advance to anything and everything which Congress may see fit to do. While they have expressed a general preference for the Constitutional Amendment, and a general confidence in Congress rather than the Executive, I think they have trusted not so much to any particular plan of adjustment as to the presumed wisdom and patriotism and justice and good sense which the men whom they have deputed to act here as their Representatives will bring to the consideration and settlement of the question. They will therefore require that whatever we may do here shall be characterized by wisdom, by patriotism, and by that practical good sense which should mark everything we attempt for the public good; and if we are to throw aside the Amendment as a basis of adjustment, as the very men who proposed and pressed it seem disposed now to do, they will require at our hands something much wiser, more effectual and more practical in its place. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. STEVENS] has submitted a bill by which he proposes to settle the question now at issue before the country.

That bill is before us for consideration, and it contains three leading cardinal principles. The first is that the States—I speak of the bill as it stands now after modification and amendment—that the State Governments now existing in the South, in those States which had been previously in rebellion, are to be deprived of all legal authority; their acts are to be pronounced null and void; and it is proposed that in place of the Governments which exist in those States to-day, we shall, suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, extend martial law over all that territory. In the next place, the bill proposes that this Congress shall authorize the election of delegates to conventions in each of those States first prescribing universal suffrage as the basis on which they shall be elected; that those conventions shall form Constitutions, Congress prescribing certain principles and provisions which shall be incorporated into any Constitution which those conventions may frame; these Constitutions thus formed shall then be submitted to the people of those States for ratification, and if ratified, to be then brought here and submitted to the approval of Congress, which they must receive before the Governments thus formed are to have validity and practical authority to enact laws for the Government of those States. And in the third place, the bill provides that if the Legislatures of those States, after their Constitutions shall have been thus formed, adopted, and approved, shall at any time disregard, abrogate, or annul any of the principles which the bill prescribes for adoption in those Constitutions, then the State so acting shall forfeit its representation in Congress.

There is pending here a substitute offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHLEY) to the bill of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) which differs from it in only one respect; I mean in matter of general principle. That substitute declares that all the acts and laws of the existing State Governments shall be null and void; but it provides for them no substitute whatever during the interim which must elapse before the provisions of the law we propose to enact for the formation of new Governments shall have been carried into effect.

Now, Sir, I take it we have to inquire, while we are examining the provisions of this bill, first, whether we have the power to pass it, and whether, if so, it is wise that we should pass it. What are these Governments now existing in the Southern States which we propose thus to supersede? They are Governments having actual force and effect within the territory subject to their jurisdiction. They are *de facto* Governments. They originated, as all gentlemen here know, by the act of the people of those States, under the lead and guidance, and, if you choose to

say so, under the authority and direction of the President of the United States. It is proposed to annul these Governments, partly because of their origin, because they did thus originate in the acts of the Executive, and partly because the Governments thus established do not protect the rights, liberties and property of their citizens as we think they ought to do.

Now, Sir, I shall not enter upon the question whether the President had power to do what he did in inducing the Southern States to form these Governments, for the question has already been fully discussed. I discussed it myself at the last session and I do not wish to reopen it now. I thought then, and still believe, that the President did not transcend the authority with which he is clothed, in setting in motion the machinery of Government in those States and in authorizing their people to enact laws for their own protection. I have no doubt that if Congress had been in session when the contingency arose it would have had equal authority in the premises, and that it might have authorized the people of those States to take steps for the organization of their Governments. But as it was not in session, and as the necessity for Government was pressing, the President deemed it within his legitimate authority to take such steps as the emergency required. He did not prescribe arbitrarily, it must be remembered, qualifications of suffrage in the formation of new governments; he merely fell back upon the laws in force on that subject, and recognized by the State Government and by the National Government alike, before the rebellion began. And if it be urged that he prescribed conditions—that he required them to ratify the Amendment abolishing Slavery, to repudiate the rebel debt, and to nullify their ordinances of secession, before he would recognize the Governments thus established—it is fair also to remember that no one complains of these requirements; that the people themselves do not complain, and that thousands here who do object to his making those requirements concede that in themselves they were perfectly just and right. They object only to the President's authority to make them. But if the requirements themselves were just, and if the people upon whom they were made do not object, certainly we may cure any defect on the score of origin by declaring them valid, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) in the bill reported, proposed to do. We may have the power—strictly speaking, we may possibly have the right—to abolish and destroy them. But I certainly do not deem it wise so to do solely on account of their origin, solely on account of an alleged lack of power on the part of the President to authorize the people to form and establish them. It is usual all over the world to recognize *de facto* governments, and respect their authority without inquiring too closely into the rigid legality of their origin. And we should, in my judgment, adopt and act upon this rule, unless there is something in their character to forbid it. How is it here? Is it wise, would it, under existing circumstances, be conducive to the public peace and the public welfare to sweep away these local governments which have now for nearly two years been discharging, more or less perfectly, the functions of government for the people of these Southern States? I take it for granted that every one who hears me will concede that it is an absolute necessity that every community should have at all times an organized government of some kind for the enactment and enforcement of law. Any government is always better than no government. Despotism is always better than anarchy. The government of the King of Dahomey is better for the people of Dahomey than no government, no authority, no control whatever would be. Now, the substitute offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHLEY) proposes to abolish all the governments in these Southern States, to declare all the laws they have enacted to be absolutely null and void, and to leave them for a certain time absolutely without government or law of any kind.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—The gentleman is mistaken.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman from New-York yield?

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly, for correction, if I have made an erroneous statement.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—It is first to be in a provisional condition, and then the Provisional Government elected by the Constitutional Convention are to administer the State Government until a Constitutional Government is recognized by Congress.

Mr. RAYMOND—If I understand it, the first section of the bill annuls absolutely all those Governments now existing, and declares all the laws which they have enacted to be absolutely null and void. This takes effect as soon as the bill becomes a law, and subsequent sections provide that the conventions to be elected under this law may appoint Provisional Governors and Commissioners, who shall administer the Government until the Constitution, to be framed, adopted and ratified by Congress, shall take effect. But between the date of the passage of this act and the action of the Conventions to be elected under it, the Governments now existing are abolished and their laws nullified, and no provision whatever is made for any authority in their place. There is to be an interregnum extending from the date of this act to the appointment of Provisional Governors by the Conventions to be elected under it, and for that time the bill of the gentleman from Ohio makes absolutely no provision whatever.

But, as I was saying, it is an absolute necessity that every community should have at all times some government, some law, whatever its origin and whatever its character. The governments now existing in the South are in the actual daily discharge of governmental functions. They are making laws for the government and control of their people. They are providing for the punishment of crime, for the enforcement of contracts, for the transfer of property, for the regulation of civil relations, for the thousand transactions of common life. It is urged that these laws are not equal; that they are unjust, inadequate to the protection of the lives, liberties and property of their people; that those of their people who have been true to the nation during the recent war, and especially those of the negro race, are not protected in their rights.

I admit there is ground for this complaint. I believe it to be true that crimes are of daily occurrence in many sections of the Southern States which are shocking to humanity, and which call loudly for redress. And it is greatly to the discredit of these Governments, it is well calculated to arouse against them the hostility of men who love justice and equal rights everywhere, that they tolerate such outrages and crimes within the territory subject to their jurisdiction. It is proposed by this bill that we shall suspend the *habeas corpus* and substitute martial law over this territory instead of the State Governments; in other words, that the authority and direct power of the nation shall take the place of the Governments which now exist in the South. I submit, in the first place, that this act will not remedy the evil; it will not give the security required, even if it should become a law. It must be remembered that the Federal Government already has full authority to interpose its power for the protection of the people whose lives and liberty are in jeopardy in all the region embraced in the rebellion. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill passed at the last session, and which are now in force as laws, both authorize the direct interference of the Government of the United States for the protection of the civil rights of the people of all that Territory against or in default of the local authorities and without distinction of race or color.

But it is said these laws are not sufficient, because they depend for their execution upon the President of the United States, and he is opposed to the principle of those laws, and therefore is lax in their execution. Now, without raising any question as to the matter of fact, I submit that martial law, if declared, is subject to exactly the same contingency. The President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the Army; if martial law should be declared, its execution devolves upon him; and if he will not execute these, what right have we to assume or presume that he will execute that? I do not see, therefore, that we should gain any additional security for those great interests which justly deserve our care by the enactment of martial law.

So much, Sir, for the practical operation of this section of the bill if it should become a law. But behind all this arises in my mind this objection; that we have not the power under existing circumstances to declare martial law over that Territory. The Constitution in the ninth section of the first article declares that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." The privilege of *habeas corpus* is not suspended in that section now. It is enjoyed by all the people of that territory. It was suspended during the war, but it has since been restored by direct proclamation of the Executive, authorized by law. If it is to be suspended now, therefore, it must be by an original exercise of power on our part, and if we are to be governed by the Constitution we must confine ourselves to the specific contingencies which alone, according to the Constitution of the United States, allow its suspension. Those contingencies are, first, that there shall exist a case either of rebellion or invasion, and secondly, that in consequence of that rebellion or invasion the public safety shall require its suspension.

Now, there is certainly no invasion in those States, and I think there is no rebellion there, though upon that point different opinions are held, some maintaining that constructively, at least, and in contemplation of law, the state of rebellion still exists. I will not stop to argue that point; but certainly there is no such rebellion existing there at the present moment as endangers the public safety, for that means somewhere more than the safety and rights of individual members of the community; it means the public safety—the safety of the nation, of the whole public, or body politic and corporate. That certainly is not endangered. That certainly does not require that the privilege of the writ should be suspended. I do not see, therefore, how, if this provision of the Constitution is to control our action here, we can possibly find authority to suspend this writ and declare martial law over that territory, as this bill proposes to do. I think I run no risk in saying that it is absolutely certain that any such law enacted by us would be declared null and void by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the first case arising under it that should come before that tribunal.

I have thus examined the first provision of the bill as it now stands. As originally introduced by the honorable member from Pennsylvania, it proposes to give validity to the existing governments, to sanction their laws, until they should be replaced by other governments, to be formed under our authority. That provision was, in my judgment, just and wise, far better adapted to the necessities of the case than the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SPALDING,) which he accepted, which encounters, as I have endeavored to show, not only serious objections on the score of policy, but the direct and explicit prohibitions of the Constitution.

The bill provides in the next place for the organization of new governments in those States under authority of Congress. It prescribes the qualifications of suffrage in the election of delegates, and dictates certain provisions of law which must be embodied in the constitutions they may form before they can even be submitted to Congress for ratification. The learned member from Ohio, (Mr. BINGHAM,) in his very able argument submitted to the House a few days since, objected to this as a substantial denial of the right of petition to the people of those States—a right which belongs to every citizen within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States. If they are States within the Union, I think it also in direct conflict with the second section of the first article of the Constitution, which expressly gives to the States absolute and exclusive power to fix the qualifications of suffrage within their limits.

Whether they are States within the Union or not, is a point I shall not argue now. I have given on previous occasions my reasons for believing that they are. But if they are, they can only be so under and by virtue of the Constitution, and I confess my inability to see why, in that case, they do not come under all the provisions of that instrument. Either they are States of the Union, thus clothed with such functions and duties as the Constitution confers upon States of the Union, or they are not States at all, but conquered provinces, subject solely and absolutely to the will of the national authority. One or the other of these positions must be true. I cannot, with all my disposition so to do, perceive the force of the argument by which the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) sought to show that they are still states for some purposes but not for others, that they are States for Federal purposes, but not for purposes of local government, that they may ratify amendments to the national Constitution, but cannot make laws for their own government. I cannot perceive any basis for such a distinction either in the language or the spirit of the Constitution. This bill treats them as conquered provinces. If they are, we have the right to deal with them as this bill proposes to do. But I have heretofore discussed this point so much at length that I will not again enter upon it at the present time. I have only to say that I have seen no reason to change my original opinion, nothing in any quarter to refute the doctrine laid down by a very learned and distinguished Judge of the State of Massachusetts in the decision of a case that came before him: that the war for the suppression of the rebellion could not give the Government the rights of conquest, nor could it authorize us to divest a State of all political privileges and treat it as a foreign territory acquired by arms.

The same considerations apply with still greater force to the third of the provisions of this bill, which provides that if at any time after readmission any of these States shall abrogate, alter or change any of the provisions which this bill requires them to ingraft upon their Constitutions, that State shall thereby and thereupon forfeit its right to representation in Congress. After admission they become States of the Union, and will be, beyond all doubt, upon a footing of perfect equality with all the other States. The National Government cannot have power, in my judgment, thus to inflict upon them terms and penalties which it cannot also inflict upon any and all of the other States of the Union. And with this statement of my views upon that point, as my time is too limited for any argument of the question, I leave it.

For these reasons, Sir, reasons of policy and of authority, I do not think we ought to pass this bill. I do not believe it would be at all effective in securing the objects at which we aim, or that it would conduce in the slightest degree to promote peace and secure equal rights among the people upon whom it is to take effect. And I cannot help believing that it contains provisions directly at war with specific and peremptory prohibitions of the Constitution. So much for that.

But, Sir, there is a graver aspect to this question. I have proceeded thus far upon the assumption that the whole question is one of restoring the States lately in rebellion, as in time of war against them, the Constitution is the supreme law. But the opinion is held by some—and acted upon, I venture to believe, by many who do not avow it, and who perhaps are not quite conscious that they are acting upon it—that the restrictions and prohibitions of the Constitution have no application to such a case as this. A learned and distinguished jurist of my own State, a gentleman who has filled a high judicial office in that State, as well as represented this Government at a foreign Court—I refer to Judge CONKLING—has recently declared that this is no constitutional question at all; that it arises outside the Constitution, and that we might as well refer to the Koran as the Constitution for the purpose of getting light upon it. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision lately pronounced, has declared that the Constitution, as interpreted by that Court, is and must be the supreme law alike for the rulers and people under all circumstances and at all times, in peace and in war, and that none of its provisions can ever at any time be abrogated, transcended or suspended during any of the great emergencies of Government.

Now, Sir, while I cannot assent to the doctrine of the distinguished Judge whom I first quoted; while I think it incumbent upon us, as individual citizens and as members of the Government, to regard and respect the Constitution as the absolute rule of our action, I think that the opinion of the Supreme Court is liable to a construction somewhat stronger and more sweeping than the real facts of the case warrant. It seems to assent that the ultimate sovereignty of the nation rests in the Constitution; that there is nothing behind it; that it binds the people in their national and political character, as well as in their relations as individual citizens, absolutely and at all times, and that no emergency of Government can permit or sanction any departure from its provisions or the exercise of any authority which it does not confer.

Now, for all practical purposes in the ordinary movements and operations of government this is well enough. It is well that high regard and reverence for the Constitution should thus be inculcated, and that all the action of all classes, of rulers and people, should proceed upon that basis. But as an absolute statement of the nature and residence of national sovereignty I cannot accept it. It seems to assert that the ultimate sovereignty of the nation rests in the Constitution; that there is nothing higher, nothing superior to it in authority. But there must be some power somewhere which gives that Constitution its authority. It certainly is not self-derived. We are bound to obey its injunctions, not simply because they are there, but because they come to us, through it, from some power which has the right to prescribe them; and that power, whatever it is, and wherever it resides, must of necessity be higher than the Constitution itself.

Nor can it be maintained that all the authority of the Constitution was conferred, once for all, by the Convention which originally framed, and the people who originally adopted it, and that it now simply represents their will and their authority. Sovereignty is something which abides with and is inseparable from that power in which it exists. It cannot die nor can it be suspended. It is ever-living and ever-present, giving at all times the sanction of its authority to the organs and instruments of its will. The nation itself is that supreme, sovereign power in this country; not the nation as it existed in 1789, but the nation as it exists to-day. The Constitution exists for the nation, not the nation for the Constitution. It is the nation which gives authority to the Constitution, not the Constitution which gives authority to the nation. The nation is sovereign; the Government is the organ of such nation, of its sovereignty as it sees fit to delegate; and the Constitution is the rule of conduct prescribed to the Government by the nation, and by which that authority is to be exercised. Of course, neither the Government nor the rule of its action can be superior in authority to the nation which prescribes them both. It is the nation, therefore, which is sovereign, and the people, either as a political unit or as existing under State organizations—I will not now inquire which—are the nation.

We may, I think, suppose a case in which the doctrine of the Supreme Court just cited, that neither rulers nor the people—meaning thereby the nation—can under any circumstances or in any emergencies exercise any power not conferred by the Constitution would not be true. It was the nation which waged the war against the rebellion. Now, suppose that in the midst of the war the Supreme Court had decided that the war was unconstitutional, would the war have stopped? Would the people have abandoned the attempt to vindicate their sovereignty and to preserve their existence as a nation? Ought they to have done so? They might have chosen to do so; in the exercise of their sovereignty they might have had the right to surrender their national character and take instead of it the character of a league of sovereign, independent States; but they would also have had the right, in the exercise of the same sovereignty, to defend and maintain their existence as a nation by war.

Nor is it clear that political departments of the Government would have been overborne and bound by such a decision, for it is the general rule in all constitutional governments that the judicial department follows the political, instead of leading or overruling it. This, moreover, is to be noted: the decisions of Courts can only take place after the facts have occurred—after results have been attained. They cannot annul those results. The Supreme Court may condemn as unconstitutional the war which saved and established our existence as a nation, but it cannot reverse or annul that result. It may decide, as it is now deciding, that steps which the Government, acting as the organ and instrument of the national sovereignty, deemed essential to the success of the war, transcended the authority conferred upon it; but the steps were taken, and cannot be taken back. MILLIGAN was arrested, tried by military commission, and convicted of being engaged in a conspiracy to aid the rebellion. The Supreme Court now decides that this trial and conviction were illegal; that they took place nevertheless, and the conspiracy was thus arrested and the rebellion deprived of its aid.

Suppose that the Court should now make a similar decision in regard to every measure taken by the Government to suppress the rebellion. Suppose it should decide that the proclamation first calling for troops, the successive drafts, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, were all unconstitutional. They have nevertheless done their work. They made the war successful, and that result cannot be changed, even if every single step by which it was reached should be pronounced in violation of the fundamental law. I have always believed, and do still believe, that the Government had the authority of the Constitution, express or implied, for all it did in waging war against the rebellion. But if the Supreme Court should decide otherwise, if it should hold that every act done to crush the rebellion was in direct violation of the Constitution, the fact still remains that the rebellion was crushed; and no decisions, no judgments, no processes can revive and reinstate it in what the Court may deem its violated constitutional rights. Without going further into what may be deemed too abstract a discussion for such an occasion, what I have said may show that emergencies may arise in which the rule laid down by the Supreme Court is not absolutely true, in which the sovereignty of the nation may transcend the authority of the Constitution without violating the law of the national life, in which, indeed, that law itself may demand such an appeal from the Constitution to the nation which created and maintains it.

Such action, I grant, is extraordinary, revolutionary, indeed, in a certain sense, and only to be vindicated by extraordinary emergencies. Yet it has been resorted to in more than one instance in our brief history already.

When the apprehensions of the first NAPOLEON that Louisiana would fall into the hands of England led him to instruct his Minister here to sell it to the United States, it was the belief of all the leading statesmen of the day that the Constitution gave our Government no power thus to acquire foreign territory. And JEFFERSON, who was then President, did not hesitate to express the opinion that, without an amendment of the Constitution, we had no right to make the purchase. But there was no time to act upon amendments; and so pressing did he deem the necessity of the case, that JEFFERSON himself made the purchase, and without hesitation gave effect to every step necessary to complete what he had pronounced an unconstitutional transaction. By common consent the act received the nation's sanction, and a construction was then given to the Constitution which has never since been questioned. Suppose the Supreme Court had decided that purchase unconstitutional, would Louisiana have been given up? The Supreme Court declared the bill chartering a Bank of the United States to be constitutional, but President JACKSON, claiming the right to administer the Constitution as he understood it, overruled the Supreme Court, and vetoed the bill as in violation of the fundamental law; and the nation sustained him in so doing. Then President POLK sent troops across the Rio Grande, and thus involved the United States in war with MEXICO without the assent or action of Congress, so great an authority as Chancellor KENT declared that he had committed an unconstitutional act for which he deserved impeachment. Suppose the Supreme Court had decided that the war, because of its origin, was unconstitutional, would Texas and California and New-Mexico, the fruits of the war, have been surrendered?

In all these cases the Supreme Court accept the facts of history, the acts of the Government which had passed into and become parts of the national history as the highest law, and the people sanctioned them as an exercise of the sovereignty of the nation, transcending the delegated authority of the Constitution, it is true, but justified by the emergency and sanctioned by the result. If the Supreme Court is wise now, it will thus accept as accomplished and irreversible facts, not to be drawn in question, the processes and results of our recent war.

The instances I have cited show that there is not only in theory but in actual practice a sovereignty higher than that of the written Constitution, and that whenever the emergency requires it that sovereignty will assert itself. Indeed, some of the ablest writers on constitutional law maintain that the real constitution of a nation is something wholly distinct from its written constitution; that it is nothing else than the judgment, the opinion, the will of the nation itself, and that the written constitution is simply an attempt to reduce this will, which is the real constitution, to a fixed and definite form for purposes of law and government. It is important, therefore, that the written constitution should be at all times as nearly as possible the embodiment and expression of the national sentiment, the national will, and this principle is recognized by our Constitution in the provisions made for its own amendment. That written constitution in any country is the best which gives fullest and freest scope to the normal and regular development of the national will and character. "The general opinion of the governed," says BURKE, "is the vehicle and organ of legislative omnipotence. In any country where there is life and activity—in this country, distinguished above all others for the energy, variety and incessant activity of its development—there must and will be constant changes in the temper, the necessities, the aspirations of the national mind, and those changes must enter into the structure of the Government, if that Government is to be the organ and instrument of the real sovereignty of the nation.

Any constitution that does not yield readily and easily to the development of the national life lacks an essential element of stability. It must aid, not retard national growth. It must not be unyielding, inflexible—rigidly imposing the restrictions of one era upon the movements, influences and aspirations of another—or it will be overridden and broken by the growth which it seeks to confine. It is idle, and is every day becoming more and more idle to rely implicitly upon the early fathers and founders of this nation as decisive authorities on the provisions to be embodied in our fundamental law. Not that we are wiser in the general principles of government and law than they were, but because we know by actual experience what they could not foresee, namely the temper, the movements, experiences, perils and necessities of the times in which we live and for which we have to act. If we had lived in their day we might not have performed their duties and met their responsibilities as well as they did. If they were living now they might be wiser, more patriotic, less under the sway of passion and prejudice, and better able to do our work than we are. But all this is wide of the mark. They lived and labored in their day, and we live and must labor in ours. The years that intervene between 1789 and 1867 measure very inadequately the distance between the political and social necessities of that day and this. And while I have been and still am opposed to rash, hasty and immature attempts to amend the Constitution, while we should be on our guard against a temptation which will always beset us, namely, to ingraft the prejudices, impulses, and even the resentments of the hour upon the fundamental law, it is impossible to doubt that such changes as must always be wrought in the necessities, the convictions, the tone, and the will of the nation by great convulsions, and such as have, beyond all question, been wrought by our recent civil war, must make their mark upon the Constitution, and work corresponding changes in the scope and distribution of the political power which it confers. And history shows that if this is not done by amending the Constitution in accordance with its own provisions, it will be done by an irregular action of the national will, by action not contemplated by the rule prescribed for the conduct of the Government, and therefore revolutionary in its nature, but not the less certain to occur or less effective in its results on that account.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee—Will the gentleman from New-York allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. RAYMOND—I prefer not to yield now for any question. If I stop for that purpose my whole time may be consumed. When I shall have finished, I will, if it be the pleasure of the House, submit most cheerfully to any cross-examination to which any member may desire to subject me. Now, Sir, the provisions for amendment in our Constitution are very rigid; and it has been made a question by many writers on constitutional law whether they are not too rigid for a nation so constant and so rapid in its growth as ours, and whether on that account the Constitution is not the more liable to be overridden, and its authority transcended with the assent of the nation itself. Why, Sir, bear in mind that, thirty-six States constituting this Union, ten States may defeat any amendment that may be proposed. Now, you can find ten States that together have less than two million people, and in every one of those ten States an amendment proposed by Congress may be voted down by a popular majority of less than a thousand, while in the other twenty-six States the vote may be unanimous in favor of the same amendment. It is not likely that this will occur, but it is among the possibilities of the case; so that less than two million people—nay, less than ten thousand people—in ten States may defeat an amendment by the thirty millions of the remaining States. If we hold with many that the loyal States alone may amend the Constitution, we can find seven States out of the twenty-six, with less than a million of population, who can absolutely defeat any amendment that may be proposed and advocated by the other twenty-five millions. Considering these possibilities; considering the extreme difficulty at all times of obtaining the assent of three-fourths of all the States to amendments concerning which public sentiment is greatly divided, I think there is force in the objection that the provisions of our Constitution for its own amendment are somewhat too rigid. The real Constitution, the governing sentiment of the country, has not full and fair play.

But, without dwelling longer upon these abstracts points, I proceed to say that the war has developed certain principles and sentiments in the national mind which ought to find a place in the structure and Constitution of the Government. I believe the nation demands that they shall in some way make the basis upon which the Union is to be fully restored and the practical operations of the Government resumed. The settled sentiment of the nation, in my judgment, demands guarantees against future attempts at secession, guarantees against an inequality of rights and franchises based upon arbitrary distinctions of race or color, guarantees for the inviolability of the national debt and the sanctity of the public credit.

I have no doubt at all that the will and purpose of this nation to-day is, and has been ever since the war closed, that there shall be in the Constitution some provision more effective than any yet existing for an equality of rights of all men in this country, and for their protection in the enjoyment of them; for an absolute and immediate equality of civil rights, and for an equality of political rights just as soon as the other and more pressing necessities of the nation will permit.

I think there should be embodied in the Constitution a provision for the absolute equality in civil rights of all the inhabitants of the land; and I believe that there will be soon, if there is not now, from the people not of one section, not of one class of States, but of all sections and of all States, an equally strong and equally resistless demand for a corresponding equality of political rights. I think in the next place that the nation as a nation demands *an absolute guarantee against future attempts at secession.* The people intend that this effort at secession and revolution shall not be repeated. They do not intend to go through again what they have already gone through; nor do they intend that the sufferings and the sacrifices they have already experienced, shall be without their due effect upon the fundamental law of the nation.

It is not a passing caprice, but the settled judgment of the nation, that these guarantees are essential to the development of the national power and the protection of the public liberties. It is a condition which is much more likely to grow stronger than to grow weaker, for it is founded in justice and consults the public good. If these guarantees were once imbedded in the written Constitution, as the principles and sentiments which demand them are already imbedded in that unwritten but real Constitution of the nation, and the Government were then restored to full, regular activity of all its functions, we should have the highest promise of rapid, peaceful, resistless national growth and prosperity for at least another generation, which, as JEFFERSON held, was quite as long as any Constitution ought to last without revision.

Now, Sir, let us see what provision we have attempted to make for meeting this strong and just demand of the national will. We have first the Constitutional Amendment adopted by Congress at its last session and submitted to the States for their ratification. And now we have this bill, intended to supply what that amendment lacked.

Now, the Constitutional Amendment meets the demand of which I have spoken partially, but only to a certain extent. It does provide for an equality of civil rights. It holds out an inducement to the people of the Southern States for the extension of political rights and the elective franchise to the colored race, by increasing their representative power in the national councils in proportion as they shall thus extend the suffrage. Whether this goes for enough or not is a disputed question. Congress, at the last session, thought it was as far as we could wisely and safely go at present, and I think the people concur in that opinion. And the Amendment guarantees the sacredness of the public debt, and clothes Congress with such an enlargement of power as these new provisions may require.

All these provisions are just and wise, and thoroughly in harmony with the sentiment of the nation. But these are all which the Amendment contains which are in the nature of a guarantee at all. There is a partial and temporary diminution of political power imposed upon the South, which is just and right, but wholly ineffective as a guarantee, and disabilities are imposed upon classes of the Southern people somewhat more sweeping than the public safety requires, and calculated to do more harm by exasperating the South than it does good by securing the peace and security of the nation. The Amendment should be maintained, though I believe slight changes might be made in the section to which I have thus referred, which, without in the least degree impairing its value to the nation would insure its ultimate acceptance by the Southern States, and thus render it of practical value to the nation.

But on the subject of future attempts at secession the proposed amendment contains nothing which can, except by the remotest inference, be construed into a guarantee. The learned and ingenious member from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) contends, I am aware, that such a guarantee is wrapped up in the first section of the Amendment—that which relates to an equality of civil rights. But I confess my inability to perceive it very clearly, and I am quite sure the public sentiment would be better satisfied with one more distinct and explicit in its terms. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the States did, under the Constitution as it now stands, by their attempted secession actually forfeit their representation in Congress and their right to a share in the political power of the nation.

But there is no difference whatever in the opinion that, however this may have been in the past, *it shall not be left open to doubt in the future,* I believe that every State of the Union—those which were loyal and those which were not—will now agree upon an amendment to the Constitution providing that whenever hereafter any State shall attempt to secede or shall enter into any compact or agreement with any other State to secede from the Union, and shall sustain such attempt or agreement by force of arms, that State shall thereby and thenceforth forfeit all right to participate in the National Government by being represented in Congress or in the Electoral College until readmitted thereto by law. Such a provision, imbedded in the fundamental law, ingrafted upon the Constitution, would leave no shadow of doubt upon this subject hereafter. By the amendment already adopted secession is not forbidden, nor are officers of the Government of the United States even required to swear paramount allegiance to the National Government. By the amendment I have suggested secession, or attempts at secession, are not only forbidden, but are forbidden under a distinct and formidable penalty. I think some such amendment should be ingrafted upon the Constitution, and it is the duty of Congress to present it, in addition to the one already pending, to the States for adoption.

As for this bill, Sir, I need scarcely say that it contains nothing whatever which can possibly be regarded as a guarantee. It is simply a law—a law which the Supreme Court will unquestionably annul, and which any coming Congress may repeal. It has no single element of stability, nothing which can guarantee anything to anybody beyond the day which witnesses its enactment. In my judgment the nation demands something more stable, more definite, more fundamental, more radical, something which reaches the very root of secession, and plucks it up more thoroughly than anything contained either in this bill or in the Constitutional Amendment which has been proposed by Congress.

It will be objected to, especially by gentlemen on the other side of the House, that these acts and amendments tend to a greater centralization and consolidation of power in the Government than is contemplated by the Constitution as it is. I cannot deny that. I concede that it does. But unless I am mistaken in my observation of the current of public sentiment, the war through which we have just passed has developed in the nation a feeling favorable to some further extension of the power of the General Government, a feeling that in some respects, those which the war has brought into special prominence, some enlargement of the national authority is desirable and necessary. It cannot have escaped observation that this tendency to consolidation of Governments is going on all over the world. The sentiment is not peculiar to us. What we see going on in Europe every day shows that the tendency is toward centralization—the accumulation of national power. In Italy, where only a few years ago the tendency was toward a confederacy of separate States, it is now toward consolidation. We all see what has taken place in Germany within a year or two, where the whole people, obeying the same tendency, have followed the lead of their bold and audacious statesman and consolidated that whole country into one powerful Government under the lead of Prussia. In the British North American Provinces a few years ago the tendency was toward separation—maintaining the rights and authority of each of the separate Provinces. Then came a brief interval in which annexation to the United States found favor. Now, the general tendency is toward consolidation in the hands of one General Government which shall wield the power of them all. Now, Sir, we, under the ordinary operation of things, would not have been free from this same tendency. I think there has been from the day the Constitution was framed until the present time, among a large portion of the people of this country, a conviction that there ought to be more central authority; and although the doctrine of State rights received great development immediately after the formation of our Government, and acquired further force from the existence of slavery and the struggle of that institution to preserve itself, I think there has always been in the nation a desire for somewhat more of centralization and consolidation in the national authority. That central authority, I admit, should be kept within limits and watched with jealous care; for I agree thoroughly with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BAKER,) when he declared the other day that he would rather trust the States with the defence of personal liberty, than this Congress.

But it is not wholly a question of personal liberty. The people do really look to the States for the preservation of personal liberty, but it is more or less in the public mind a question of power, of grandeur, of consideration among other nations. Every man would rather belong to a great, powerful, and glorious nation than to a small State which can only wield a portion of sovereign authority. The war has strengthened this feeling of national pride, this preference for national over State distinction; and while I admit the force of the objection and the necessity of watching carefully and keeping within proper bounds the development of this feeling, I think that some extension of national power must be expected.

But I must leave this line of remark and return to the subject more directly under discussion. The bill before the House, it seems to me, will be followed by certain practical consequences to which we should not shut our eyes. Its first effect will be to implant in each Southern State a rival Government to that which now exists. There will be two governments contending for ascendancy, one organized on the principles of those which exist there now—the States controlling the franchise—the other organized under the provisions of this bill, and resting upon universal suffrage dictated by Congress as its basis. It is impossible that they should not come into collision, first a collision of authority, then a collision of arms; and under the pretence of securing their peace and the rights of all we shall have given the Southern States a fierce and bloody civil war. You will say that the power of the nation shall be exercised to sustain the governments which will be formed under our authority.

But who wields the force of the nation? Not Congress. We cannot direct the movements of the army. That is done by the President of the United States, and you can scarcely venture to hope that, with his opinion, the new Governments would be sustained with much vigor or effect. The practical effect of such step as we are asked to take would be quite the reverse of the results we profess to seek. The honorable member from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOFIELD) said the other day that however our opinions might differ, we all sought the same great object—the peace, order and prosperity of our common country; we all agreed that we could not afford to have the South become to this nation what Ireland has been to England and Hungary to Austria and Poland to Russia—a discontented, decaying, rebellious section of the common empire. I ask gentlemen to examine this bill in the light of that opinion. Is there anything in it which tends to promote peace in the Southern States, where it is to take effect. Will it give any better security for the right of any portion of their inhabitants? Is it not certain to stir up strife, to plant new seeds of discontent and of civil war, to array class against class and race against race in every State to be affected by its provisions?

There can be but one answer to these inquiries. No man can be so blind as to doubt that these will be its sure and its only results. I say nothing of its effect upon the general prosperity of the whole country. Whatever promotes discord and strife in the Southern States postpones restoration, destroys commerce, repels capital, deranges the whole system of industry by which alone the very men who are the objects of our special care can live, diminishes the ability of those States to pay taxes and contribute their share to the common burdens, and in every way does most serious and lasting injury to all the interests of common country. It seems to me quite clear that the bill can effect no good purpose whatever, either to the nation, to the Southern States, to the colored race, or the men who have stood by the Union during the recent war. I cannot help believing that they will all be injured seriously and fatally by an attempt to carry its provisions into effect. The bill cannot possibly produce good results in any portion of the country. It cannot meet the national demand or satisfy the national expectations. Its advocacy may meet certain party exigencies and personal aspirations—I use the expression in no offensive sense—certain desires of individuals to carry out theories and try experiments of governments; but beyond this I see no good purpose which it can possibly serve.

If it were possible to modify in certain unimportant and exasperating details, and without in the least affecting its real effectiveness and practical utility, that clause of the Constitutional Amendment already adopted which imposes disabilities upon certain classes of persons engaged in the rebellion; and if then such an additional amendment as I have suggested, forbidding, under penalty of forfeiture of all national representation during the pleasure of Congress, any attempt hereafter on the part of any State to secede; and if then it were distinctly stated that upon the adoption of these amendments the States should be readmitted to representation, I believe all the amendments would be adopted promptly and cheerfully by three-fourths of all the States, and that the Union could be restored upon that firm and enduring basis to more than its ancient peace, prosperity and renown.

This is my belief. Others may not share it. They may think that none of these amendments can be adopted by three-fourths of all the States. Very well; grant it. Those gentlemen who say this are not without a theory fully adequate to meet it; why not act upon that? They maintain that the actual sovereignty of the nation rests with those States which never renounced their share of it, and that three-fourths of those States are as competent to ratify Constitutional Amendments as their representatives are to enact laws. My learned friend from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) holds this opinion, and sustains it with his accustomed ability and eloquence. The argument in its support is certainly not without force, and the theory is held by some very able writers on constitutional law. But why do not those on this floor who hold it act upon it?

The member from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOFIELD) the other day sought to hold the Secretary of State responsible for dereliction of duty in this respect, and denounced him in what seemed to me very unbecoming terms, and with utterly undeserved severity, for failure in this regard. He did not deem it unworthy of himself or in violation of his self-respect to speak of the Secretary of State—venerable not more for age than for the signal services to his country and the cause of freedom everywhere by which his long and laborious life is covered wholly from early manhood to the public service, has been made illustrious—as a "perfidious old man;" perfidious, the gentleman says, in not having proclaimed, as required by law, the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, for which three-fourths of the loyal States have cast their votes. I cannot err in saying that the gentleman from Pennsylvania knew that there is no such law. The law requires the Secretary of State to certify the adoption of amendments when ratified by three-fourths of all the States. He acts under that law. If Congress desires him to act upon another theory why not enact another law? If Congress believes that to be the true theory of the Constitution why not put it upon the statute-book?

And I may ask the same question in regard to action upon the whole subject of reconstruction. Why does not Congress—why does not that party which has an overwhelming majority in both branches—a majority large enough to render the veto a barren sceptre in the hands of the Executive, do something that shall be final and effective? We hear much of the Congressional policy, the policy of the dominant party, which the people are said to have indorsed, and which some of us are somewhat vehemently denounced for not supporting. But what is it, and why is it not enacted? Last year we were told it was the Constitutional Amendment; this year the same men who made that their basis then discard it now. Last year that man was untrue to his party obligations who did not stand by it; this year the man is declared to be faithless to his party who does. This is not meeting the expectations of the nation. Professions, declamations, menaces are not what the people demand, and they may well say, as the impatient Hamlet said to the murderers in the mimic play,

"Leave thy damnable faces, and begin."

If the majority has a policy of reconstruction let it bring it forward and take the responsibility of acting upon it. I am quite ready to vote for it if it commends itself to my judgment, and am quite as ready to be outvoted and submit if it does not. But the country demands action of some kind upon this great subject concerning which Congress has been talking, and doing nothing but talk, now for two successive sessions.

Mr. Speaker, I will not enter upon any of the other branches of this great subject which invite attention. I have very nearly exhausted my time, and I fear more than exhausted the patience, though not the indulgence, of the House. The political state of the country seems to me to become more and more complicated, unsatisfactory, and threatening every day that we sit here without action. Let us adopt some measures of reconstruction or restoration at the earliest possible moment. If we cannot get all we want let us take what we can get. The condition of the country requires action. The feeling of the people demands it. I am not alarmed at the prospect of strife and collision, greatly as I should deprecate it as an injury to the country and a serious check on its prosperity. But I have too much faith in the inherent and irrepressible energy of the American people, in their self-respect and self-command, and in their devotion to their country and its cherished institutions, to allow me to believe that the nation is doomed to perish under any strife that can be waged upon its soil. Every nation has had to earn its manhood, to fortify its frame, to strengthen its muscle by just such trials as we have encountered, but the end of which, it seems, we have not yet reached. Whatever further trials may await us, I believe the nation will emerge from them strong, bold and free, preserving its liberties as a Republic, and enforcing its respect upon all the nations of the earth by its strength, its liberty, and its adherence to substantial justice and right in its dealings with its own people and with all the world.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY MISSION.

Its Origin—Transfer of Population—Catholicity of Effort—A Review of the Field—A Single Ward and a Single Block—The Missionaries and Mission Stations, &c.

Any organization which has for its object the elevation of mankind, the alleviation of the necessitous circumstances of the poor, the dissemination of a practical common sense Christianity, must count its friends, in a City like ours, by whole hosts. Such a body is the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, which is constant and persevering in its work. The nature of this work will appear more plainly in other portions of this article. At present a few words upon the origin of this Society may be of special interest to the readers of the TIMES.

ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.

Forty years ago, long before our City population had spread itself out on the lap of Manhattan beyond Fourteenth-street, its density had so affected its social condition that a few well-meaning Christian men deemed it necessary to establish some measures by which to convey the blessings of the Gospel to the poorer families who did not find their way into the churches, so convenient to them in those days. At that time the mere distribution of religious tracts formed the bulk

to receive from the City of New-York they cannot fail to multiply the results of their labors. At least $100,000 per annum should be placed at the disposal of this Mission, and the expenditure would redound to the honor of our moneyed men, while it would do much to preserve public order and respect for the institutions of civilization.

DIRECTORS.

The following is a list of Directors for the present year: George W. Abbe, Richard Amerman, Benjamin B. Atterbury, Josiah W. Baker, George W. Beale, Nathan Bishop, William T. Booth, William A. Cauldwell, Charles C. Colgate, William W. Cornell, Hiram A. Crane, Stephen Cutter, Henry Day, William E. Dodge, Jr., Zebulon S. Ely, Edward P. Griffin, Lewis Hallock, M. D., Robert G. Hatfield, James C. Holden, David Irwin, Thomas Jeremiah, Morris K. Jesup, David D. Terry, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Caleb B. Knevals, Joseph B. Lockwood, Benjamin Lord, John B. Ludlow, Almon Merwin, John S. McLean, Walter F. Miller, John E. Parsons, Alfred A. Post, Archibald Russell, Milton St. John, Thomas S. Shepard, Thos. Storm, A. H. Turner, M. D., A. R. Wetmore, Thomas M. Turlay, Jacob F. Wyckoff, Horace Winans, J. T. Johnston, B. C. Wandell, G. G. Smith, C. Taylor, C. B. Fisk, W. L. Andrews, A. Richards, M. D., Riley A. Brick.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee of the Society:

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Chairman; Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., Rev. C. D. Foss, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Lyman Abbott, A. R. Wetmore, Nathan Bishop, LL. D., Morris K. Jesup, Archibald Russell, John Taylor Johnston, Benjamin C. Wandell, Rev. George J. Mingins, ex officio, Lewis E. Jackson, ex officio, William E. Dodge, Jr., ex officio, Dr. A. Richards, G. G. Smith, C. B. Fisk, C. B. Knevals, W. T. Miller.

THE FINANCES.

The finances of this Society, although far from sufficient to carry on its great work with proper spirit and force, have nevertheless been very encouraging during the past year. The receipts for general missionary purposes were $30,000. The sum of $30,000 was also raised for the establishment of mission stations. This is double the amount raised for the same purpose last or any former year.

The offices of the City Mission are at No. 30 Bible House, approached from the Third-avenue side. Those who know something of what is being accomplished by the band of men and women who are laboring under the auspices of this Society will not think that this presentation of the case is a word too strong in its commendation.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH

Cholera on the East River Islands—Report from the Military Posts—Brooklyn Vital Statistics—History of the Movements of Cholera in Brooklyn.

Another installment of the report of the Metropolitan Board of Health is at hand. In introducing the reader to the statistics of cholera in the various public institutions on the islands in our harbors and rivers, Dr. Harris gives an interesting description of their natural sanitary condition, as follows:

GEOLOGY AND SOIL OF THE ISLANDS.

The entire series of the East River islands is simply a line of rocky reefs of coarse gneiss, well worn to irregular flatness by diluvial forces that have left a thin soil covering portions of the gray rock.

Governor's Island.—The first in the series where cholera appeared, (the first week in July,) is most elevated, has the deepest soil, the least area, and the best natural drainage. Midway between the First Ward in New-York and the Twelfth Ward in Brooklyn, it is an important fact that cholera reached the military quarters of that rigidly policed island in the person of a recruit from Minnesota, who tarried in the cholera field of the First Ward in New-York before crossing over to the island. Nothing in the soil and condition of that island invited cholera, except that the military quarters there contained a large population upon a soil so porous and moist as to answer well the conditions that have been found to favor the retention and increase of the cholera poison.

Blackwell's Island.—The next in the series and four miles up the river northward, is but a bare rock, water-worn almost to the tidal level, so that in its entire length of nearly two miles it is nowhere many inches above fifteen feet from the water, and covered with a thin artificial soil wherever the bare gneiss is not at present exposed. Throughout its entire extent it is at all times kept in a good condition of sanitary police. The Croton gives the entire water-supply. The natural drainage cannot be said to be perfect, because the surface of the worn rock presents some basins that retain a limited amount of water; but it is by no means certain that this circumstance had anything to do with the fatal work of cholera there. There is more probability that the privies and sewers connected with the several edifices were concerned in propagating, or, at least, in localizing the infection. Average population of the Blackwell's Island institutions, in Summer, about 4,500. First case of cholera, July 9. Total deaths, 360.

Ward's Island.—The next in the series has essentially the same geological characteristics as that last described, but it has, upon a considerable portion of its rocky base, a good depth of diluvial soil, and is, consequently, elevated several feet higher above tidewater than Blackwell's Island. Potter's Field occupies the southern and low-lying extremity of the island, and in that section there was much to invite and localize the cholera. A great portion of the poor who died of cholera in New-York City were buried in rough coffins and shallow trenches, in that last resting-place of the friendless poor. The salubrity of that island is unfavorably affected by such near presence of great masses of dead bodies. The sanitary police of all the grounds pertaining to the New-York State Emigrants' Refuge and Hospital, which cholera sadly ravaged, is generally unexceptionable; but some of the buildings, and much of the porous soil of that island, would offer strong localizing conditions for cholera. How much the contaminated sewers and soil about the buildings had to do with the epidemic visitation there, it would now be impossible to say. Average population, 900. First case of cholera, July 21. Total deaths, 172.

Randall's Island.—A continuation of the same rocky bed, and separated from Ward's Island by a narrow channel but a few yards in width, has a deeper and richer soil, and is a little more elevated from the tide-level than any of the series, except Governor's Island. The grounds, the edifices and the population—a strange grouping of distinct classes and conditions of childhood—the innocent and the vicious, the puny, the imbecile and the strong, are all rare models of sanitary care and strict police. Like the two last-mentioned islands, this also is supplied with Croton water. Average population, 1,000. Nursery—First case of cholera, July 29; total deaths, 10. Idiot House—First Case of cholera, July 29; total deaths, 15. House of Refuge—First case of cholera, Aug. 1; total deaths, 2.

Hart's Island and David's Island.—Like the islands south of them here described, are incompletely covered rocky beds, with good patches of soil, that during military occupation in the last three years of the war became saturated with, and covered by, organic matter. Crowded with recruited soldiers and unsettled military detachments, those two islands successively invited the localization of the choleraic poison.

CHOLERA ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The following table shows the number of cholera cases on Blackwell's Island, the number of recoveries, and the number of deaths:

Institutions.	Cases.	Recovered.	Died.
Lunatic Asylum	98	26	72
Workhouse	204	55	149
Almshouse	111	20	91
Penitentiary	19	12	7
Charity Hospital	50	8	42
	482	121	361

WARD'S ISLAND.

Out of thirteen cases of cholera among pauper and prison laborers at Ward's Island, only four recovered.

The number of cases of cholera in the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, from July 19 to Sept. 17, 1866, inclusive, was 201, and the number of deaths 152, leaving but 49 recoveries.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The number of cases of cholera in the Idiot-house, the Nursery and Hospital, and House of Refuge, from July 29 to August 25, inclusive, was seventy-five, and the deaths were twenty-seven, leaving forty-eight recoveries.

THE MILITARY POSTS.

From the report made to Gen. Barnes, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, by J. J. Woodward, Brevet Major and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., which was sent to Dr. Harris, we gather the following history of cholera among the military posts along our rivers:

"It appears from the report of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., that the first case of cholera appeared at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, on the evening of the 3d of July. Col. Brown says: 'This man had been but three days at this post, and came direct from the recruiting rendezvous at Minneapolis, Minn.; nothing of his previous history could be learned.' About an hour after the admission of this man into the hospital another case occurred, the patient being a recruit of Company D. Col. Brown says: 'No connection could be traced between these cases.' Shortly after the outbreak of cholera on Governor's Island, it appeared among the troops on Hart's Island. The first case occurred on the 8th of July, and during this day and the 9th there were five cases and three deaths. Brevet Major Geo. M. McGill, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., in the remarks appended to his monthly report of sick and wounded, states that the infection 'reached Hart's Island without influencing intermediate posts, such as Willett's Point and Fort Schuyler, in the system of recruits sent from Governor's Island.' On the 20th of July, troops from Hart's Island were transferred to David's Island, and the same night several cases of cholera occurred in the new quarter, among the troops thus transferred. Previously there had been no cholera on David's Island. The cholera cases on Governor's Island, Hart's Island and David's Island, were the only one's reported among the troops in New-York harbor during the Summer, with the exception of a single case reported at Fort Schuyler during the month of July; this case did not prove fatal. The reports from Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, Fort Wadsworth, fort at Sandy Hook, Madison Barracks and Willett's Point, show that no cholera cases occurred at these posts. Moreover, Brevet Lieut. Col. J. F. Hammond, Surgeon, U. S. A., reports, September 25, that out of about 325 officers and men on detached duty in New-York, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, no cases of cholera occurred, though there was much diarrhœa. Out of an average mean strength of 1,721 men, at the posts where cholera cases were reported, there were 181 cases, and seventy-eight deaths of cholera, with 1,267 cases and seven deaths of cholera morbus, diarrhœa and dysentery.

Of 573 persons who died of cholera during the months of July, August and September, there were between 1 and 2 years old, 6; between 2 and 3 years, 9; 3 and 4 years, 9; 4 and 5 years, 7; 5 and 10 years, 34; [illegible] and 15 years, 18; 15 and 20 years, 26; 20 and 25 years, 36; 25 and 30 years, 70; 30 and 35 years, 62; 35 and 40 years, 77; 40 and 45 years, 57; 45 and 50 years, 54; 50 and 55 years, 33; 55 and 60 years, 23; 60 and 65 years, 20; 65 and 70 years, 19; 70 and 75 years, 3; 75 and 80 years, 7; 85 and 90 years, 2; 90 and 95 years, 1.

These cases were distributed through the City as follows: First Ward, 4; Second Ward, 12; Third Ward, 2; Fourth Ward, 2; Fifth Ward, 22; Sixth Ward, 57; Seventh Ward, 6; Eighth Ward, 22; Ninth Ward, 63; Tenth Ward, 25; Eleventh Ward, 62; Twelfth Ward, 222; Fourteenth Ward, 3; Fifteenth Ward, 1; Sixteenth Ward, 3; Seventeenth Ward, 7; Eighteenth Ward, 4; Nineteenth Ward, 1; Twentieth Ward, 10; out of the City, 45.

The nativities of the persons who were killed by cholera were as follow: Ireland, 291; United States, 164; Germany, 61; England, 31; Canada, 3; Scotland, 2; Holland, 2; Denmark, 2; Norway, 2; Sweden, 1; Russian Finland, 1; Switzerland, 2; unknown, 11.

The most prominent fact which the record makes manifest is, that outside of the Twelfth Ward and adjacent portion of the Sixth, and of the public institutions, the pestilential influence of the cholera miasm was altogether insignificant. In the Twelfth and Sixth Wards the mortality from cholera and cholera morbus reached 340; the seventy-two deaths which occurred in the Ninth Ward belong mainly to the Penitentiary, which is included within the boundaries of this Ward. In the Eleventh Ward the jail contributed largely to the mortality, and the Cholera Hospital received cases belonging to other wards, but the deaths amounted to sixty-eight only. Next in order of mortality stands the Tenth, in which there were thirty-two deaths; the Eighth, in which there were thirty-three; the Fifth, with twenty-nine, and the second with but sixteen. The fifty-two deaths which occurred without the limits of the City belong mainly to the public institutions at Flatbush. Thus only on the most luxuriant soil—luxuriant in filth and moisture—did the germs of the pestilence thrive, or escape the measures of repression with which they were attacked. One of the most important occurrences in the history of the recent epidemic is the sudden and overwhelming outbreaks at the Penitentiary, an account of which is contained in the report of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent. The building occupies the summit of a hill, is noted for its cleanliness and excellent ventilation, and every precaution that intelligence could devise had been taken to secure its healthfulness; but the plains at the base of that hill and other hills of the range were largely occupied with stagnant pools, cow-stables and pig-yards, and on the night of the outbreak, which was hot and damp, there was scarcely breeze enough to lift the poisonous vapors which overflowed the plain and permeated the building on the brow of the hill. In these vapors were the germs of the pestilence.

BROOKLYN VITAL STATISTICS.

Dr. R. Cresson Stiles, the Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics for Brooklyn, in making his report, states that until the appointment of the Metropolitan Board of Health, no public record was kept of births and marriages in the City of Brooklyn, and no regular report on the sanitary condition of the city has hitherto been published. A mortuary record has, however, been kept without interruption since January, 1848, which was commenced in anticipation of an epidemic of cholera. He says that to Dr. Harris is due the entire plan of registration throughout the Metropolitan District.

The following table we compile from several portions of the report. It gives the population, number of deaths for the six months ending Oct. 27, 1866:

No. of Ward.	Population.	No. of Square Yards to each Person.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1000
1	6,128	64	83	13
2	8,760	46	172	19
3	8,890	69	91	10
4	11,506	43	169	14
5	17,820	29	328	18
6	26,4 7	49	434	16
7	15,968	140	179	11
8	9,829	985	251	25
9	23,443	605	378	16
10	28,668	77	433	15
11	18,242	47	359	19
12	12,085	82	582	44
13	17,791	55	189	10
14	15,425	76	279	18
15	11,449	83	141	12
16	24,379	32	470	19
17	[illegible]	334	148	14
18	6,153	1,413	86	14
19	8,155	167	114	14
20	13,980	99	175	12
Total	296,112			

The average rate of deaths was 16.9 per 1,000 of population in six months. Of the 3,686 deaths which occurred from the 1st of July to the 29th of September inclusive, 1,394 were adults, and 2,292 were children. If, however, cholera be excluded, the mortality of children will be to that of adults as 230 to 100. Children therefore were the principal sufferers from the sources of disease with which the season and the city were rife, and the slaughter of infants was the city's chief inhumanity and barbarity. Seven hundred and two deaths were due to cholera infantum alone within the period indicated; an equal number, assigned to diarrhœa and convulsions, was undoubtedly due to zymotic infection.

The total mortality in Brooklyn from all causes for the six months ending Sept. 30, was 5,087, of which 517 were from cholera, (Asiatic,) 750 from cholera infantum; small pox, 1; measles, 44; scarlatina, 87; diphtheria, 74; croup, 40; whooping cough, 21; typhus fever, 10; typhoid fever, 104; diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus, 374; other zymotic diseases, 196. Total deaths from zymotic diseases, 2,218; deaths by accident or negligence, 107.

The number of marriages recorded in Brooklyn from May to September was 458, and the number of births recorded from April to September, 1991.

CHESS.

Tournament of the New-York Chess Club.

The number of games contested among the candidates for chess fame, who have entered the lists of the tourney, amount already to one hundred and ten. As many of our readers will remember, according to the conditions of the tournament, prizes are to be awarded to the three winners of the largest number of games. Up to the present time Capt. Mackenzie heads the list of winners by large odds; having, out of a total of twenty-eight games, succeeded in winning twenty-six. Dr. Barnett, of the New-York Club, and Mr. Richardson, of Brooklyn, appear to stand about even in their respective chances for the second and third prizes—Dr. Barnett having, in a total of twenty-nine games, succeeded in winning nineteen, and Mr. Richardson scoring ten against five, wherein he has suffered defeat.

The following well-played game is one having occurred in this tourney—the combatants being Mr. Eugene Delmar and Capt. G. H. Mackenzie:

RUY LOPEZ KNIGHT'S GAME.

WHITE—MR. DELMAR.	BLACK—CAPT. MACKENZIE.
1..P to K 4.	1..P to K 4.
2..K Kt to B 3.	2..Q Kt to B 3.
3..K B to Kt 5.	3..P to Q R 3.
4..B to R 4.	4..K Kt to B 3.
5..P to Q 4.	5..P takes P.
6..Castles.	6..B to K 2.
7..P to K 5.	7..Kt to K 5.
8..Kt takes P.	8..Kt takes Kt.
9..Q takes Kt.	9..Kt to Q B 4.
10..B to Q Kt 3.	10..Kt takes B.
11..R P takes Kt.	11..Castles.
12..Kt to Q B 3.	12..P to Q 3.
13..B to K 3.	13..P takes P.
14..Q takes P.	14..B to Q 3.
15..Q to K Kt 5.	15..Q takes Q.
16..B takes Q.	16..B to K B 4.
17..Q R to Q B.	17..Q R to K.
18..B to K 3.	18..B to K Kt 3.
19..P to K Kt 3.	19..R to K 3.
20..K R to K.	20..K R to K.
21..Kt to K 2.	21..P to Q B 3.
22..Kt to Q 4.	22..Q R to K 2.
23..P to Q B 3.	23..B to Q B 2.
24..B to Q 2.	24..R takes R.
25..R takes R.	25..R takes R.
26..B takes R.	26..P to Q B 4.
27..Kt to K 2.	27..B to Q B 7.
28..Kt to Q B.	28..K to B.
29..K to B.	29..K to K 2.
30..K to K 2.	30..K to K 3.
31..K to Q 2.	31..B to B 4.
32..P to K B 3.	32..K to Q 4.
33..B to K B 2.	33..P to Q Kt 4.
34..Kt to K 2.	34..P to K Kt 4.
35..P to K Kt 4.	35..B to K Kt 3.
36..Kt to K Kt 3.	36..P to Q R 4.
37..Kt to K B.	37..B to K R 4.
38..P to K R 3.	38..P takes P.
39..R P takes P.	39..B to B 5 check.
40..Kt to K 3 check.	40..K to Q 3.
41..B to K Kt.	41..P to K B 3.
42..B to K B 2.	42..P to Q R 5.
43..P takes P.	43..P takes P.
44..K to K 2.	44..B to K B 2.
45..K to Q 3.	45..B to Q R 7.
46..B to K Kt.	
47..K to B 4.	46..B to Kt 8, check.
48..K to K B 2.	47..B to K Kt 3.
49..K to Q 3.	48..B to B 2, check.
50..B to K Kt.	49..K to Kt 4.
51..K to Q 2.	50..B to K 4.
52..Kt to K B 5.	51..P to Q B 5.
53..P takes P.	52..P to Q B 6.
54..Kt to Q 4.	53..K to R 5.
55..Kt to Kt 5, check.	54..K takes P.
56..Kt to Q 4.	55..K to R 7.
57..B to B 4.	56..B to Q 4.
58..K to B 2.	57..B to B 5, check.
59..Kt to K B 5.	58..B to K B 2.
60..B to K 3.	59..B to K.
61..K to Q 2.	60..B to Q 2.
62..P takes B.	61..B takes Kt.
63..K to K 2.	62..K to Kt 7.
64..K takes B.	63..B takes B.
	64..K takes P.

And Black wins.

It is pretty evident, from the backward and forward movements of this Bishop, that White is quite satisfied with his present position, and perfectly willing to accept a draw, should his adversary have no more ambitious views:

Opening of a Club House.

The Harmonie Club of this City, an old and distinguished German organization, inaugurated their new club-house, in Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, evening before last, with festive ceremonies. The building is an architectural ornament to New-York. It is built of Ohio freestone, and the front is in the renaissance style, with the Richelieu roof, now so very popular. The interior is richly and heavily finished in black walnut, oak, and mosaic work. There are four bowling-alleys and a billiard-room on the lower floors, and in the basement the kitchen, which is furnished; on the upper floors are every comfort for members in snug apartments beyond numbering. A chief attraction, too, and one that will give the Harmonie Club a popularity with the gentler sex, is a suit of apartments for ladies, which occupies the entire front of the second floor. The building is four stories high, and has cost $350,000. Its chief beauty, however, is to be found in the decorations of the monster concert-room and dancing-saloon. This has a ceiling of 56 by 78 feet, and is 32 feet high, and is frescoed in a style of art not surpassed by the decorations of any other public or private building in this City. This part of the work is the design of Messrs. Ertle & Benas—the eminent fresco artists of New-York—and was executed by them in person. The main painting is a central design in a ring of 90 feet circumference, representing the mythological festival, in honor of the return of Apollo to Olymp from Delphi, an event synonymous with the coming of Spring and Summer to the earth. The figures in this painting are conceived after the purest style of art, and are painted with inspired hands. The faces of Apollo, of Ariadne, and of the dancing goddesses are models of loveliness. Surrounding this central picture are four medallions of Goethe, Schiller, Mozart and Beethoven, and on either side are beautiful allegoric figures emblematic of science and art.

Meeting of Citizens of Colorado.

A meeting of citizens of Colorado was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday, Mr. John A. Nye occupying the chair. Mr. Geo. W. Maynard, Commissioner for Colorado to the Paris Exposition, said that before he left the Territory, some three months since, the question was agitated of having Colorado represented at the Paris Exposition. Five thousand pounds of gold-bearing quartz had been obtained, assays made and the quartz shipped to New-York. There was no money in the Territorial Treasury to defray the expense, and $2,000 had been raised by voluntary subscription, $1,000 of which had been expended. He had been instructed to draw up a pamphlet to be published in English, French and German, setting forth as fully as possible the resources of the country, mineral, agricultural, &c., accompanied by instructions to those who intend to emigrate; to visit the mines and smelting works in Europe, and to obtain such information therefrom as may be of value to the country, and to have the ores examined by scientific men, and get reports on the best method of treatment. The following gentlemen were appointed to act as a committee for New-York City, to collect funds for the enterprise: Geo. W. Maynard, No. 240 Pearl-street; Livingston Satterlee, No. 70 Broadway; Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane; Douglas McIntyre, No. 62 Broadway.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Suicide of an Ex-Naval Officer by Shooting.—A man named Irving A. Denson, formerly a warrant officer in the United States Navy, committed suicide about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, in the rear of No. 60 Main-street, by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased formerly boarded with Mr. John Mahan, the occupant of the premises, but being taken sick was sent to the Hospital, where he remained under treatment for some weeks. Being discharged as recovered, he, sometime during Saturday night, returned to the house, and entering without the knowledge of any of the family, made preparations for the fatal deed. He wrote two notes—one to his brother in Boston and the other to Mr. Mahan—and placing them in his pocket-book laid it on the window sill. Then going to the water-closet he placed the muzzle of the pistol to his left temple and terminated his life by blowing his brains out. Mrs. Mahan, hearing the report, went into the yard to ascertain the cause, and found the deceased in a dying condition. He breathed his last in a few minutes thereafter. The Police of the Forty-second Precinct being notified, the body was conveyed to the Station-house, where it was viewed by Coroner Lynch. The pocket-book contained, besides the notes, two discharge certificates from the navy and a memoranda of the number of vessels in which deceased had served. The last discharge was dated March, 1865. The following are copies of the notes:

JAN. 26, 1867.

To my dear Brother, John L. Denson, at No. 120 Purchase-street, Boston:

This night I will end my miserable existence in this world, and I hope the Lord and you all will forgive me for doing so. I hope you won't think I'm crazy or drunk, for I am neither. I am in my perfect senses, but I am sick and broken-hearted. I have never seen one happy day since I lost my dear wife, and I don't care to live any longer.

Farewell to you all forever, and don't think any more about me, for I am going, and will be no trouble to any one any more.

Your unfortunate brother,

I. A. DENSON.

The note to Mr. Mahan is as follows:

To Mr. John Mahan:

My Dear Friend: This night is the last of me. I wish you would write to my brother and let him know all about what has become of me; and also put what I have in this book. Forgive me, my dear friend. Farewell to you and all of your family. Your old shipmate,

I. A. DENSON.

Please send all of these likenesses to my brother. There is one in my trunk. Send that too. 'Tis the likeness of my dear wife. And send this pistol to Peter Miller, at No. 21 Monroe-street, New-York, and ask him to forgive me for taking it, for I thought if I asked for it he would refuse me, and it was just the thing I wanted to end my days with. Good-by, forever.

IRVING A. DENSON.

I wish you would also send my discharges to my brother, and tell him Mr. Stillman B. Allen, No. 20 Court-street, has got my claims, and if he ever gets anything give it to the children. God bless them. Do what I ask you, for God's sake.

I. A. D.

An inquest on the remains will be held by Coroner Lynch to-day.

Casualties.—A lady named Sarah Phillips, aged about 50 years, slipped on the ice in front of her residence, No. 7 Willow-street, on Saturday evening, and sustained internal injuries of a serious character....A cartman named Martin Hunt, in the employ of Felt & German, coal-dealers, slipped on the ice at the corner of Smith and Sackett streets, on Saturday, and fractured one of his legs....Mary Cushing, residing at No. 17 Hudson-avenue, fell on the ice while passing through Court-street on Saturday, and fractured one of her arms. The injured parties were taken to the Long Island College Hospital....A man named Lawrence McManus was arrested on Saturday evening, on the charge of intoxication. On being brought to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, it was ascertained that one of his ankles was broken by falling on the ice. He was sent to the City Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.	629—Cahill vs. Palmer.
797—Pollard vs. Smith.	925—Donohue vs. Cent. P. U. & E. R. R. Co.
889—Sherwood vs. Lane.	927—Morgan vs. Butterfield.
384—Virmilye vs. Foote.	951—Waring vs. The H. F. Ins. Co.
1069—Post vs. Seaman.	993—Frazee vs. Kerr.
947—Naylor vs. Kelly.	975—Pringle vs. O'Reilly.
9—Brand vs. Hastings.	370—Ogden vs. P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co.
35—Bernheimer vs. Mussbaum.	727—Bloomfield vs. Stoman.
851—Tucker vs The L. I. R. R. Co.	759—Thomson vs. Bell.
895—Sinclair vs. Brennan.	1197—Buell vs. Poulson.
917—Fitzgerald vs. McDevit.	

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1046—Curley vs. Hart.	856—Willard vs. Contart.
938—Hallgarten vs. Lane.	912—Sweetser vs. Ritterman.
834—Mellen vs. Merch. N. & T. Co.	914—Wicks vs. The Same.
970—Cooper vs. Conklin.	920—Reynolds vs. Hall.
874—Marshall vs. Sterling.	962—Williams vs. Jewett.
2754—Sackett vs. Whitney.	540—S. L. & T. Co. vs. R. F. Ins. Co.
798—Drew vs. Daw.	274—Merwin vs. Am. Ex. Co.
522—Stow vs. Kelly.	884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
714—McCarthy vs. Martin.	492—Flint vs Hillyer.
718—Flint vs. Harmony.	
136—Sprungk vs. Rep. F. Ins. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
50—Sewell vs. Sibberns.	81—Cook vs. Herrick.
60—Watkins vs. Kimball.	116—Catlin vs. Billings.
71—People, &c., Lanchatin vs. Lacosta.	117—Moore vs. H. R. R. R. Co.
78—Halliday vs. Hahn.	128—In re. petition of M. L. Barnes.
80—Kutz vs. Herrick.	

The general call commences at No. 167.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardoso, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned to to-morrow.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned to to-morrow.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Johnson vs. Haydon.	163—Ketterline vs. Brett.
131—Kind vs. C. B. U.	167—Moers vs. Taylor.
98—Curtis vs. Treden.	168—Hunter vs. Lafarge.
137—Lightstone vs. Blesson.	173—Illig vs. Freis.
149—Newman vs. Becker.	174—Dallen vs. Shook.
151—Pepper vs. Mooney.	176—Johnson vs. Yerance.
152—Gallaher vs. Rogers.	177—Duryea vs. Yerance.
155—Hanlon vs. Chapman.	179—Pollock vs. Buxbaum.
161—Morris vs. Seldon.	181—Saupkins vs. Thompson.
162—Ronald vs. Hunt.	184—Sperling vs. Calish.

Action Against the City for Goods Sold and Delivered—The Defence of "No Appropriation" Declared Frivolous.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

Before Judge Monell.

Alexander T. Stewart et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants, in 1864 and 1865, consisting of scarfs, crape and gloves, of the value of $754 80, for funerals of various City officials. The defence set up in the answer was that no money remained applicable and unexpended in the City Treasury to the credit of the appropriation from which the plaintiffs' claim was payable; and that under section 10 of chapter 876, of the Laws of 1866, no judgment could be entered against the defendants in this action.

On motion of H. H. Rice, counsel for the plaintiffs, judgment was ordered for the plaintiffs on the ground of the frivolousness of the answer, for the full amount claimed, with costs and $10 costs of motion. We understand that the Supreme Court in this District have held this answer to be good.

For plaintiffs, H. H. Rice; for defendants, Richard O'Gorman, Esq.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 26, 1867.

2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105¼	300 Erie R.	58⅝
41,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105½	1600 do	58½
3,000 do	105¾	600 do....s3	58½
6,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104¼	50 do	58⅞
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40..R.	99⅞	300 do....2d call	58⅝
500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser..Small	104	100 do....b30	59
14,000 do	104¼	100 Hud. R. R....c	122
4,500 do....3d Ser.	104½	300 do....2d call	121
45,000 Tenn. 6s, N	62½	100 Reading R	101¼
1,000 do	62⅝	1000 do	101⅜
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	24⅝	50 do	102¼
10,000 do	24½	100 Mich. Cen	104
30,000 do	24⅝	500 Ill. Central R.	112¼
10,000 do....b30	24¾	100 do	112¾
10,000 do....b30	24¾	200 do....2d call	112½
1,000 Erie 3d M.	100½	400 Clev. & Pitts	82
11,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	90⅝	500 do	82¼
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	98	200 do....2d call	82¼
5,000 Mor. & Essex 1st	95	600 M. S. & N. I. R.	71⅝
5 Bank of America	135	1000 do	71⅛
26 Bank of N. Amer.	107	200 do	71½
10 Metropolitan B'k	123	50 do	71⅝
30 Bk. State of N. Y.	106	200 do....s3	71⅞
20 Fourth N. Bk	104	100 do....b30	72
200 Canton Co	44	600 do....2d call	71¾
200 do....2d call	45	450 Chic. & N. W.	36½
500 West. U. Tel	45	200 do	36⅛
100 do....b30	45¼	600 do	36⅛
16 do	45½	1000 do	36
100 Adams Ex. Co	66	300 do....2d call	36
200 Quicksilver	36¼	500 Chi. & N. W. P.	63½
200 do	38⅝	400 do	63⅝
300 Mar. Min. Co	10⅛	600 do	63⅝
200 do	10	100 do....b5	63⅝
200 Mariposa Pref	23¾	400 do	63½
700 do	23⅝	70 do	64⅛
100 do....c	23⅞	200 do....2d call.s3	63⅛
100 do....2d call.c	24	200 Cleve. & Tol	119
100 Cum. Coal. Pr.	38½	600 do	118½
600 At. M. S. S. Co	99	300 Chic. & R. I.	96
100 do....s30	99	100 do	96¼
100 Boston W. P.	25	200 do	96⅛
200 do	42½	200 do	96
100 South Am. Nav. & Marine R....b30	117	400 do....2d call	96¼
100 do....b30	118	800 P., F. W. & C.	95
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	157¼	100 do	95¼
100 do....c	157	100 do....b30	95⅝
100 do....b30	158½	20 do	96
90 do	158	200 do....2d call	95½
1200 N. Y. Cen	101	50 Alt. & T. H.	34
600 do	100⅞	100 Chic., B. & Q....c	129
100 do....b15	101¼	300 do	130
87 New-Jersey Cen	124	100 Chic. & Alt	107
13 do	125	100 do	107½
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	53
		500 do	54
		100 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	90

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

56,000 Ohio & M. C.	24¼	400 Cleve. & Pitts....c	81⅛
300 Mar. Min. Pref	24⅝	300 do....c	81⅛
300 At. M. S. Co	100	200 do	81⅛
200 West. U. Tel	45	200 do....b3	81⅜
600 N. Y. Cen	101	400 do....s3	81⅝
300 do	100⅞	800 Ch., R. I. & P.	96½
400 do	100⅞	200 do	96⅛
200 do....s3	100¾	200 do....s3	96¼
200 do....b5	100⅞	400 do	96⅛
800 Erie R	58⅝	300 do	96
900 do	58⅞	300 do	95⅞
800 do....c	58⅝	200 do....s3	95⅞
200 do....b10	58⅞	300 Cleve. & Tol....c	119½
400 do....b3	58⅞	200 do....s3	119
500 do....c	58⅞	200 Chi. & N. W.	36
1100 do	58⅝	400 do	35¾
300 do....b3	58⅝	100 do....b10	35⅞
400 do....c	58⅝	300 do	35⅝
300 do....s3	58⅝	200 do....s10	35½
600 do....s3	58½	300 do....c	35⅞
1200 do	58⅝	400 do	35⅞
100 Hud. R. R....c	122	500 do....c	35⅜
500 Reading R	102	200 do....s3	35½
600 do	10 ¾	100 Chi. & N. W. P....c	63
400 do....s3	101⅝	300 do....s3	62⅝
1900 M. S. & N. I.	71	400 do....b10	62⅝
600 do	71⅛	400 do	62⅞
400 do....b3	71⅛	300 do....c	62½
300 do....c	71⅛	400 do....c	62¼
800 do	71⅛	200 do....b10	63½
300 do....c	71⅛	500 do	62½
300 do....s3	71⅛	100 do....s3	62⅝
800 do	71⅝	200 P., F. W. & C.	94⅝
2000 do	71⅜	100 do	94⅝
800 do....c		400 do	94⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

60,000 Ohio & M. C.	24⅛	100 Hud. R. R.	123⅛
100 Quick. Min	38	400 Tol., W. & W.	41
100 do	38¼	400 M. S. & N. I.	72
300 Mar. Pref	24	200 do	72⅛
100 do	23⅝	100 do....b3	72⅛
100 do	23⅝	200 do....s3	72⅛
100 West. U. Tel	45	200 do	72¼
300 do	45⅛	300 P., F. W. & C....b3	96
200 do	45⅛	200 Clev. & Tol	118
50 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	160	200 do	118⅛
200 Atlantic S. S. Co	100	500 Chi. R. I. & P.	95⅝
400 N. Y. Cen....c	100⅞	100 do....b10	95⅝
200 do....c	100⅞	200 do....b3	95⅝
500 do	100⅞	200 do....s3	95⅝
200 do....s3	100⅞	100 do....b15	96
200 do....b3	100⅞	200 do....s5	95⅞
600 Clev. & Pitts	82	200 Chic. & N. W.	36⅛
200 do....s3	81⅞	200 do....b3	36⅛
1200 Erie Railroad	58⅜	500 do	36⅛
800 do....c	58¼	100 do....b3	36⅜
200 do....b3	58⅜	300 do	36⅜
1600 do	58⅛	100 do....b4	36⅜
100 do....s10	58⅛	100 do....s3	36⅛
400 do....b3	58⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63⅛
500 do....s3	58⅛	600 do	63⅛
800 do	58⅛	300 do....c	63⅜
400 Reading R.	101⅞	200 do....s3	63⅜
500 do....s10	101⅞	1200 do	63⅛
800 do	102	300 do....c	63⅛
800 do....s10	102	200 do....s30	63⅛
500 do	102⅛	200 do	63⅜
200 do....s3	102⅛	400 do....b3	63⅛

Monday, Jan. 28—A. M.

The Trade of the week past was interrupted by the bad weather and ice in the Bay and North and East Rivers. The difficulty was particularly hard upon the Export movement. Nearly all the square-rigged tonnage in port has been taken up for the English and other Foreign markets, and most of the steamship freight-room engaged for Cotton, Grain, &c., and on Saturday there was quite a considerable improvement in Foreign Freights. It is hoped that the obstacles referred to in the way of prompt dispatch will be removed this week. The Foreign Dry Goods entries have been fair, while the arrivals of General Foreign Merchandise, are comparatively light. The previous stocks of the latter in Bond are being drawn upon by an improved demand for Sugars, Teas, &c. The Customs paid during the week reach nearly two and a half millions. At this port, thus far in January, they reach $8,090,000, with four business days to be added. The partial returns from the out-ports render it probable that the whole Customs Revenue of the month will be $13,000,000, as against about $17,000,000 in January, 1866.

There is a partial improvement in the sales of Dry Goods, both domestic and foreign, for the Spring trade, as well as an increased demand, as above noted, in General Merchandise. The suspense continues in business as well as financial circles in reference to what may be done in Congress. The political trouble apprehended a week or two ago from Mr. Ashley's impeachment movement is not so serious, and we believe the probabilities daily increase that there will be no change or disturbance of the Currency, and no alteration in the funding of the Public Debt from the present authority and practice under the acts of March 3, 1865, and April 12, 1866. The former makes no reference to the funding or withdrawal of Greenbacks bearing no interest, while the latter places no more than $4,000,000 ℔ month after the 12th of October last in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, being but one ℔ cent. on the original four hundred millions issued, and of which $380,497,842 was outstanding on the 1st of January instant. This discretion will probably be continued as it is, and also his standing authority to renew or extend any portion of the $144,900,840 of Compound Legal-Tender Notes, as they fall due in all the fourteen months succeeding the 15th of June next, to avoid undue competition in funding the 7.30 ℔ cents., and to provide against any embarrassment to the National Banks of the large cities who hold about one-third of this issue as part of their reserve of 25 ℔ cent. required to be held against their deposits. As these Notes in their dates of maturity are spread over the long period referred to, we have not attached the importance that some of our neighbors have to their gradual surrender, even as a banking basis. But it may become the interest of the Government, as well as of trade, to renew this, or, if need be, even a larger portion of these Notes. The present law, June 30, 1864, provides for this contingency in Notes of a similar tenor. The apprehension that there is no law on the subject, has grown out of the circumstance that one or two movements have been made in Congress to substitute common Greenbacks, or a new denomination of Legal-Tender Notes bearing a smaller rate of interest than 6 ℔ cent. compounded. We do not believe that Mr. Hooper's proposition to deprive the National Banks of the use of Compound Legal-tender Notes has the slightest chance of passing through Congress, and we are quite as positive that Mr. Randall's bill to supersede the National Bank Currency, by doubling the Greenback Circulation, will be defeated. As an original proposition in 1862-63, an exclusive Greenback Circulation by the Treasury of the United States might have adopted and National Banking let alone. But Greenbacks were not then so much in favor as at present; the local Banking system was superseded or its office of Circulation taxed out of existence by Congress; nearly the entire business of Banking throughout the country has been turned into the new channel, and it is not reasonable to expect that it will be suddenly broken up. While we believe this to be true, it is equally certain that the popular sentiment is opposed to a more rapid contraction of Greenbacks than $4,000,000 ℔ month, and in favor of this moderate curtailment being stopped when $80,000,000 more shall have been taken in, so as to leave $300,000,000 available as Legal-Tender Money, both before and after the resumption of Specie payments. Mr. Secretary McCulloch looks to $200,000,000 as the total which could probably then be floated as a substitute for Gold and Silver; but in this we think he underrates the popularity of Greenbacks, if not the volume of Government business, through the Custom-House alone, (to say nothing of the Internal revenues,) which will be done after the Specie standard is reached, as well (and more conveniently) in Greenbacks then redeemable in Gold, as in Gold itself.

The debates in the Senate on the Tariff of some days past indicate, perhaps, more uncertainty on this subject than on the Currency and Funding changes talked of, but we repeat the doubt that no Tariff Bill will pass through both Houses and receive the approval of the President at this session of Congress. If one should pass and be sent to the President and vetoed, the veto will probably rest on the same objections now entertained and expressed by a respectable portion of the Republican majority in both Houses, and the Bill fail for want of the two-thirds vote necessary to override the veto.

On the whole, therefore, we deem it safe to conclude that the Spring Trade, as well as the Money Market, will soon be disembarrassed of all suspense and apprehension from Currency, Funding, Contraction, Expansion or Tariff questions; and that it may also be assured of a liberal export movement of Domestic Produce, and continued good credit for our Public funds both at home and abroad. If it should be felt, later in the season, by Trade and Financial Circles, and so represented to the Government, that $4,000,000 ℔ month withdrawn from our Greenback Circulation is seriously damaging to the business of the country, and is also prejudicial to the revenues and funding operations of the Treasury, the Secretary will no doubt exercise his discretion on the subject accordingly.

The Money Market during the week past was steady in the rates of interest, but disturbed in confidence by the panic fall in the Railway and other speculations on the Stock Exchange. The first trouble grew out of the explosion of the Cumberland Coal *Corner*, by which many of the most responsible Brokers of the Exchange were involved in advances, (on which they were only paid the ordinary differences for carrying contracts,) on this fancy Stock at less than two-thirds the market value, to what turned out to be an irresponsible party. The second difficulty was an overdraft on the Bank of North America, and the last a complete breakdown in the Erie and Northwest *Bull* Speculation of the Street. The result of the whole, at the close of the week was, that while the Banks, as usual for a few days after such panics, were extra cautious in conducting the accounts of even the best Brokers of the Stock Exchange, (thereby causing much trouble and some temporary embarrassment,) the rates and supply of Money were easier than at the beginning of the week and the Public Funds, the Railway Mortgages, and the best Dividend Railway Stocks in demand. Another result to follow will no doubt soon be found in the gradual recovery of the Stocks most violently depressed by the panic, and the substitution of a new set of buyers for the parties who were defeated in the late speculation. Of course, the first feeling on the Street was that the market is *never* to rise so high again, and ought to fall lower before it rises at all—the reverse of the equally extravagant feeling that when prices for Erie and the Northwests were 25 or 30 ℔ cent. higher, a short time ago, the market would *never* fall again. The New-York Stock Exchange repeats itself so often on both extremes, that many substantial outside parties are already taking advantage of present depression to buy, as the same class of the people were free sellers when the recent combinations to control New-York Central, Erie, Pittsburgh, Northwest, &c., had furnished a tempting market for their old holdings.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,663,970, against the total entries of $4,629,628 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,724,291, against $4,860,386 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $670,169, against $656,812 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,410,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 18,769 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,680.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	December	$19,500,081
August	23,615,423	Jan. 5	4,14?,074
September	21,585,616	Jan. 12	7,062,191
October	23,398,020	Jan. 19	4,229,355
November	$19,907,917	Jan. 26	3,693,970
Total since July 1			$153,964,873
Against same time last year			160,378,681
Decrease since July 1			$6,413,808

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Jan. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	Dec.	17,413,537
August	22,923,510	Jan. 9	3,716,624
September	11,971,223	Jan. 16	4,256,958
October	14,812,833	Jan. 23	2,724,291
Nov.	$13,984,065		
Total since July 1			$105,289,210
Against same time last year			122,163,644
Decrease since July 1			$16,874,434
Gold, Jan. 26, 1867			134½ ℔ cent.
Gold, Jan. 27, 1866			139½ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

July	$5,821,459	December	19,506,081
August	1,587,851	Jan. 5	4,140,074
September	834,550	Jan. 12	7,062,191
October	1,463,450	Jan. 19	4,229,355
November	3,768,690	Jan. 26	670,169
Total since July 1			$19,518,481
Against same time last year			14,598,047
Increase since July 1			$4,7[illegible],434

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	November	$2,940,337
August	6,012,951	December	4,443,554
September	2,895,102	Jan. 11	874,764
October	2,744,757	Jan. 21	531,950
Total since July 1			$26,559,318
Against same time last year			13,591,146
Increase since July 1			$12,968,172

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,582
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January 5	1,368,080	January 5	3,934,000
Jan. 12	1,948,000	Jan. 12	2,220,000
Jan. 19	2,374,000	Jan. 19	695,000
Jan. 26	2,410,000	Jan. 26	418,000
Total	$70,421,505	Total	$32,854,463
To date, 1866	76,141,680	To date, 1866	26,781,667

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

American Gold Coin	136⅜@134¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108@107¼
Consolidated 5-20s	104¼@104¼
First Series 7.30s	104¼@104¼
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	104¼@104
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	100@99¾
New-York Central	110¼@97¼@101¼
New-York and Erie	68¼@65¼@54¼@58⅝
Rock Island	99@[illegible]@96⅝
Michigan Southern	77¼@67¼@72⅝
Illinois Central	119½ with Div. @113 xd.
Hudson River	127@120@122
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89¼@80@82¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97@[illegible]@95⅜
Northwestern	44¼@[illegible]@36⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	[illegible]@38
Cumberland	90@31@41
Reading	103@100@102¼
Northwestern Preferred	78¼@57¼@64⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	2[illegible]@24¼
Mariposa Preferred	30@19@23
Cleveland and Toledo	124@116@118¼

An active business was done on the Stock Exchange Saturday. The fluctuations in the Railway market were less violent than on Friday, and prices, in the main, looked to a very decided recovery from the effects of the panic. A number of additional Stock firms were reported in temporary difficulty, but none of first-class importance, so far as their liabilities to the public are concerned. The differences involved are chiefly among the Brokers themselves. We hear of no other default to the Banks or private money-lenders of the Street than the affair of Mr. Mayer with the Bank of North America on Thursday, and this we are given to understand is in the course of settlement. The Open Board of Brokers, of which he was a member, have raised a Committee of Investigation, and sufficient is already known to reduce the loss to the Bank, under any probable circumstances, nearly or quite one-half. There is also a chance that a reasonable early recovery in the value of the Stocks which Mr. Mayer had in pledge with other money-lenders and other outside securities, on which he was not able to borrow at all, may make the whole claim of the Bank good.

This occurrence, which created distrust and new embarrassments at Bank on Friday in the certification of the Checks of the Stock Exchange Brokers, was less talked of on Saturday and the Money market resumed, in a good measure, its accustomed quiet. There was no hesitation on the part of lenders, on satisfactory collateral, at 6@7 ℔ cent., the lower figure being accepted on Government security. The ease in the supply was assisted by the appearance on Friday and in the morning of considerable outside orders to buy Stocks for cash. These were more particularly felt on the regular Dividend Railways, and, to some extent, on both classes of Northwest and Erie, on the very heavy decline since the beginning of the week.

The Public Funds and the Gold Room were steady. The sales of Gold ranged about 134½ ℔ cent. The Customs of the week in Gold amount to $2,410,000. The Export of Gold and Silver bars to $670,169. The payments out of the Treasury for Gold Interest $418,000.

Only one regular session of the Boards of the Stock Exchange was held, (as usual on Saturday,) but in the Long Room and Street, up to 4 o'clock, a considerable additional business was done, and the quotations left off about as follows as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99¾	Northwest	36¼	36⅜
U. S. 5-20s	107¼	107⅛	N. West Pref	62⅛	64⅛
U. S. 7.30s	104	104⅛	Rock Island	96⅛	96⅜
N. Y. Central	100⅛	101⅛	Fort Wayne	94⅞	95⅜
Erie	58⅝	58⅝	Cumb'land Coal	33	41
Hudson	120	122	Quicksilver	38	38
Reading	101⅛	102⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45	45⅛
Mich. Southern	70⅛	72⅛	Mariposa Pref	22¼	23
Illinois Central	112⅛	113	Ohio Certificates	24¼	24⅛
Pittsburgh	80	82¼	American Gold	13[illegible]	134¼
Tennessee 6s	62	62⅛	Bills on London	109	109¼

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Phœnix	95	Irving	102
Tradesmen's	142½	Metropolitan	123
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	People's	115
Commerce	109	Corn Exchange	115
Ocean	104	Continental	101
American Exchange	115	Commonwealth	106
Bank of the Republic	114	Impt'rs. & Traders	108
Bank of N. America	105	Fourth National	100
Hanover	108½		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92¼	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	90	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103⅛	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	89
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	92½
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101¼	Gal. & Chic., Ext	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	100¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	95
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	91
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100¾	Chic. & Alton. S. F	99
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct. '69-'72	106	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M	110½	Chi. & Alton Inc	85
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	80
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	96¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	106	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M	82
Chi. & N. W. Int B	87		

The Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

We direct attention to the card of Messrs. Bowles, Drevet & Co., Paris, a young American house, whose New-York references are Messrs. W. & J. O'Brien, No. 58 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.

$11 paid in at....$8
$14 paid in at....$11
$17 paid in at....$14

Also, American, Adams, United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express stocks at lowest market rates, by BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 2,537 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 6,000 bags Corn Meal, 2,950 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 773 bbls. Pork, 197 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,337 pkgs. Lard, 93 pkgs. Beef, and 301 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been in fair request at $8 25@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls continue unchanged. Stock, 390 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and firm, including Java at 24½c.@25¼c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17¾c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16¼c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and rather heavy. Middlings, 33c.@35c., chiefly within our range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,050 bales, against receipts of 1,838 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 18,689 bales; sales and resales, 9,400 bales; exports since Tuesday 9,777 bales; estimated stock now here 175,000 bales. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been heavy and declining, closing dull at 1½c. ℔ lb. decline from the opening prices of the week. The unfavorable Liverpool advices, together with the decline of gold, have assisted to give us our heavy market, but the continued heavy receipts of Cotton at the ports, causing some advance in the general estimates of the crop, have principally caused the decline in prices. That the receipts for January would be heavy was not unexpected, but the market is extremely sensitive, and some decline in receipts must be had before there is general confidence in a short crop. The sales for the week have been for export and on spinners' account, but little being taken on speculation. The exports are, to Liverpool, 6,299 bales. The engagements are, to Liverpool, 9,200 bales; to Havre, 500 bales. Freights by steam, 7-16d@½d., quiet; by sail, ¼d.@5-16d., dull. The Cotton Goods market is very dull."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	18,689
Receipts last week	19,174
Receipts preceding week	15,047
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	58,532
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	207,968
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances, since Tuesday	9,777
Exports since Jan. 1	42,492
Exports since Sept. 1	154,232
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	175,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	951,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	421,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	554,000

Imports of Cotton into Great Britain.

	1866. Bales.	1865. Bales.	1864. Bales.	1863. Bales.	1862. Bales.
American	1,162,745	461,927	197,776	131,900	71,750
All others	2,586,296	2,994,394	2,889,320	1,800,300	1,373,250
Gr'd total	3,749,041	2,755,321	2,587,096	1,932,200	1,445,000

Average Weight of Cotton Packages Imported into Great Britain for the Past Five Years.

	1866. lbs.	1865. lbs.	1864. lbs.	1863. lbs.	1862. lbs.
American	441	423	438	443	435
All others	326	329	328	325	323
Gr'd average	362	355	347	364	369

Consumption of Cotton in Great Britain.

	1866. Bales.	1865. Bales.	1864. Bales.	1863. Bales.	1862. Bales.
American	931,405	281,050	158,730	118,700	250,550
All others	1,504,989	1,753,680	1,448,020	1,258,900	934,950
Gr'd total	2,436,394	2,034,730	1,606,390	1,377,600	1,185,500

Average Consumption in Great Britain per Week.

American	17,912	5,405	3,052	2,282	4,816
All others	28,941	33,724	27,840	24,410	17,978
G'd ave'ge	46,853	39,129	30,892	26,492	22,794

Exports of Cotton from Great Britain.

American	208,015	60,190	53,880	45,700	86,800
All others	928,550	830,640	678,600	615,300	478,100
Gr'd total	1,136,565	890,830	732,480	661,000	564,900

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active and prices have again receded 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last have been 6,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 80@$10 40; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 50@$11 40; fair to choice do. do. at $11 40@$12 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 65@$12 25 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 80	@$10 40
Extra State	10 50	@12 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 65	@12 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 25	@14 75
Extra Genesee	12 15	@14 [illegible]5
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 [illegible]	@16 00

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 240 bbls., at $11 15 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 75@$16 75 for fair to very choice extra do., ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues very quiet at $12 50@$15 for extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request at from $6 40@$8 ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand to-day, at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate demand at $2 90@$3 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased, but at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 27,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, at $2 10@$2 36; and Amber State at $3 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, opening firmly, but closing heavily and in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last 39,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 16, closing at $1 15, for mixed Western, chiefly in store, and $1 18 for do. afloat; $1 07@$1 14 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in limited request and heavy, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 61c.@65c., and State at 67½c.@69c. ℔ bushel; sales 31,000 bushels. Barley has been in moderate demand at steady prices; sales since our last 24,500 bushels, at 93c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 12½@$1 20 (the latter for very choice) for do. free, ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Rye has been quiet; a small lot of Canada, free, sold at $1 26, and Western at $1 27 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, including new, at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 19,130 hides. Sales 31,222 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, 822 Buenos Ayres, prime, 31 lbs., 22c. gold, usual selection; 1,200 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., part 20c. gold usual selection; 5,000 Montevideo 22@23 lbs., 18½c.@18¾c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Montevideo, to arrive, 21 lbs., 18¼c., gold, usual selection; 3,300 Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½@21 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 6,000 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 1,100 Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Tampico, 20@21 lbs., part 17c., gold, usual selection; 4,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, to arrive, 12@13 lbs., part 22c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Wet salted Buenos Ayres, 47 lb., private terms; 1,000 Wet salted Texas, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., 13c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 53,200 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 271,600,) 2,000 Wet Salted do., and 200 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 38,000 Buenos Ayres, &c.; 1,200 Montevideo, 11,000 Orinoco, 1,000 Texas, 150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 50 bales Manila, and 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Plate and Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. Hull & Co. notice thus; "The demand for Hemlock Sole during the week has been moderately active only. Receipts from the tanneries have been light, footing up about 30,000 Sides, leaving the stock small, but generally well assorted. There is no quotable change in prices; the tendency, however, is in favor of buyers. Oak Sole is dull. The receipts are light, and the supply is small. No change in quotations. We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@48c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been generally quiet, and without material change in price. We quote: Ingot Copper at 28c.@28½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $47 50@$47; Scotch Pig, $46@$48; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$100 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 87½@$7 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¾c.@6½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 22½c.@22½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 23½c.@24c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at former prices, including Porto Rico at 48c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 78c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@68c. ℔ gallon; Crude do at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4@$10 ℔ 280 lbs; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 22, for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 29c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 44½c.@46½c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,900 bbls., in lots, at $19 87@$20 60 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 50 for new Western Mess; $19 25@$19 50, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 37, cash; $16 62@$17 for Prime; $19 50@$20 25 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, February and March, part at $20 50@$20 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request and steady; sales 280 pkgs. at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@12c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is in less demand at former prices; sales 140 boxes, at 11½c.@12c. for short clear, 11½c.@11½c. for short rib and 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping; sales since our last 520 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. for inferior to choice old, and 12½c.@13½c. for new, ℔ lb.; also 250 tcs. for February delivery @13c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are in more demand at 8½c.@8½c. for Western, and 9½c.@9½c. for City, ℔ lb. Beef is in less request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 320 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet at $32@$34 for India Mess and $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been in request at $29@$33 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Butter continues quiet at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@25c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	15	@16

The Inspectors of Beef and Pork of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the Pork cured after the 1st day of April and before the 1st of October in each year shall be denominated Summer Cured Pork, and as such its quality shall be plated with stencil, and not branded by any Inspector.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Commercial Association the resolution and accompanying report were adopted and confirmed for the government of the trade.

SKINS—Prime Deer have been in active demand; the stock in first hands is confined to parcels of inferior grades held above the views of buyers; sales 12,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 55c.@56c.; Bolivar, 45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 56c.@58c.; Puerto Cabello, 48½c.@50c.; Para, 62½c.@65c., in gold, ℔ lb. Goat are in very moderate request, and manufacturers manifest no desire to purchase except at a considerable decline from present asking rates. Quotations are entirely nominal as follows: Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Payta, 35c.@37c.; Cape, 37½c.@40c., cash, ℔ lb.

SOAP—Has been quiet at former prices, including Castile at 17c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10½c.; Laundry, 11c., and Family at 11½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in request and steady. Sales since our last 541 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11⅞c., and 170 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 13c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 43,000 lbs. at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 112,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c.; also 29,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal to-day.

WOOL—There has been a better inquiry for domestic and foreign grades at somewhat firmer prices. The sales since our last include 167,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 45c. to 65c., as extremes; 54,000 lbs. domestic pulled at from 43c. to 52c.; 95,000 lbs. Texas and Mexican at 19½c.@30c.; 50,000 lbs. California at 26½c.@30c.; 675 bales Mestiza on private terms, and 240 bales Cape at equal to 37c.@38c. ℔ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales of domestic Wool "foot up some 750,000 lbs., at a range of 40c.@70c. for fleece, and 36c.@60c. for the various grades of pulled. Included are small lots of heavy Illinois and Indiana fleece at 40c.@45c.; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota at 45c.@52c.; Michigan at 50c.@58c.; New-York and Vermont at 48c.@55c.; New-Hampshire and Maine at 45c.@55c.; Ohio and Pennsylvania at 50c.@55c. for medium, 57c.@63c. for fine and extra, 64c.@67c. for double extra, and 68c.@70c. for small lots of fancy clip and picklock. In pulled Wools we note further sales at 30c.@35c. for No. 1, 40c.@50c. for Western and Eastern supers, and 50c.@60c. for extras, the outside figure for Rochester and other choice brands. In combing Wool, sales 50,000 lbs. native at 63c.@65c., and small lots Canada at 70c.@75c. In Texas Wool, sales 125,000 lbs., at a range of 20c.@33c., including 50,000 lbs. at the outside rate. In foreign, the sales have been moderate, including small lots of Cape at 30c.@35c., and Mestiza at 28c.@32c."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include 51,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. by sailing vessels, and 9d. by steamer, ℔ bushel, and 200 tcs. Beef at 5s., ℔ tierce. For London, 40,000 bushels Barley and Oats at 6d.@6½d. ℔ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—CENDRILLON. A corps de ballet of fifty ladies.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madame Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE SURGEON OF PARIS. G. S. Fox, W. H. Whalley and Miss Fanny Herring.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Max Maretzek's Italian Opera—NINTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Sheppard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 3 and 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS.
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. Lockwood's humorous lecture, THE POPKINSES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL. THIS EVENING, Dr. Hebbard's lecture, THREE-FOLD CULTURE OF MAN.

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Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our latest advices by Ocean Telegraph are to Jan. 25. Last night the land wires eastward were not working.

The news indicates the existence of much popular discontent in Europe. Formidable bread riots have occurred in England and in Spain, and in France the people are said to be very much dissatisfied with the Emperor's scheme of reform.

The Elbe Duchies have been formally annexed to Germany. Prussia grows uneasy about the military measures of Austria, and has demanded an explanation from that Power.

It is reported that the war in Candia has ended; but whether the Turks have beaten the Candiotes, or the Candiotes the Turks, is not stated in the dispatches.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two large boilers at the Delaware Rolling Mill in Phillipsburgh, N. J., exploded Monday noon, 21st, completely wrecking the building, killing GEORGE RICHARDS, the first heater, and injuring six other employes of the mill and two boys in the bolt works on the opposite side of the railroad track. The loss to the proprietors of the mill is roughly estimated at $40,000. No insurance. The injury to the bolt works is but trifling—$100 will repair all damages.

The Louisville *Journal* states that the details of a terrible "vendetta" in Carter County, East Tennessee, as published in its columns, were furnished in a letter from Elizabethtown, the reputed scene of the *finale* of the tragedy. The Jonesboro *Flag* says it is cognizant of the facts in the case, and that the account is untrue.

A young man in Cleveland, Ohio, who has been confined in an asylum for some time on account of insanity, having partially recovered, was returned to his home, and soon after stabbed his mother with a knife, the wounds being of such a nature as to render it exceedingly doubtful whether she will recover. The son has been lodged in jail for safe keeping.

Mrs. JANE M. SWEET, of Kennebunk, Me., has been indicted for the murder of her husband, Dr. NATHANIEL SWEET, last Fall, by poisoning him with strychnine. She says that she only put it in his whisky to cure his love for liquor, and that she accidentally gave him an overdose.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 24th states that the militia companies left in Lafayette County, Mo., have been reinforced. Certain Conservatives who protested to the Governor against it were informed that five more companies were organizing to go into the same county.

The Quebec *News* states that the Fire Relief Committee has reached the climax of its audacity in deciding, in total disregard of every principle of honesty and straightforwardness, to set apart $200,000 out of the fund for the purpose of aiding proprietors in rebuilding the burnt district.

The Jury, in the trial of Rev. JOEL LINDSLEY, at Albion, charged with whipping his child to death, after being out about eight hours on Saturday brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

The Royal Commissioners of the New-Zealand Exhibition have awarded the Quebec Board of Trade a bronze medal, as a mark of esteem for the interest manifested by the Board in the success of the Exhibition.

The Canadian Parliament House had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Tuesday evening, hot ashes having been carelessly left in a wooden box in one of the Committee rooms.

Some of the principal hotels in Cleveland, Ohio, last week announced a reduction in their prices of board.

The tax assessment for 1866, for Cook County, Ill., in which Chicago is located, is $59,105,915, a gain from 1865 of $13,413.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Gardiner-Tyler will case has at length been finally determined by the Court of Appeals. By the decision of that Court the judgment of the General Term of the Supreme Court is reversed, and the decree of the Surrogate rejecting the will is affirmed. A motion for reargument made by the respondent, JULIA G. TYLER, widow of President TYLER, at the present January Term of the Court of Appeals, has been denied.

MICHAEL MURPHY and JAMES FITZGERALD, deck hands on one of the Havana steamers, on Saturday quarreled over some trivial matter, in Washington-street, corner of Canal-street, when, as is alleged, MURPHY stabbed FITZGERALD with a dirk, inflicting a dangerous wound, from which it is thought the wounded man cannot recover. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. MURPHY was arrested and held to await the result of the other's injuries.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Cooper Institute Saturday evening, to express sympathy for the Cretan patriots, who are now fighting for freedom against the Turks, and to adopt measures for the relief of their starving wives and children. Mayor HOFFMAN presided, and speeches were made by HENRY WARD BEECHER, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Hon. HUGH MAXWELL and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted, and an executive committee was appointed to receive subscriptions and carry out the objects of the meeting.

The complaint in the case of RAPHAEL KAUTZ, who was charged with stealing $15,000 worth of diamonds from his partner, JACQUES BLOCH, was on Saturday dismissed by Justice SHANDLEY, and the accused discharged. The alleged receiver of the stolen property, ALBERT MENASHUTZ, was also released from custody. KAUTZ was rearrested soon afterward upon a civil process issued by Justice BARNARD.

WM. H. HUGHES, a North Carolina merchant, arrived in this City Saturday, in charge of Detective BENNETT, having been arrested on a charge of obtaining $65,000 worth of goods from leading New-York firms by means of false pretences. HUGHES was arrested twice on requisitions granted by Gov. FENTON, gave bail the first time, and failed to appear when wanted. He remains in custody for trial.

A descent was made by the Police yesterday on the concert saloon, No. 652 Broadway, known as the Oriental, and the proprietor, GEORGE LEA, and several waiter girls and other persons found in the saloon, were arrested. LEA and his friend, JOSEPH CHILLIER, were held for trial by Justice DODGE in default of $500 bail each.

Mr. IRVING A. DENSON, formerly a warrant officer in the United States navy, committed suicide at the house No. 60 Main-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Sorrow for the death of his wife is supposed to have been the cause of the act.

A large and highly respectable meeting of German ladies and gentlemen friendly to the Excise Law, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, Rev. Mr. NEWMANN, Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, Rev. Dr. POOR, and Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWABE.

A package of United States Bonds, the loss of which was advertised in the TIMES last week, has come to light in the strangest manner, and the owner has reason to be thankful for the ignorance of the parties who found it, they being almost totally blind as to the value of the paper.

On Saturday a serious accident occurred at the Morris and Essex Railroad. The locomotive jumped the track while passing a curve between Milburn and Orange, and the conductor, engineer and fireman were severely injured.

Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Saturday rendered a decision in the case of the alleged clerical pickpocket, Rev. GEORGE T. WILLIAMS, holding him for trial at the General Sessions. The accused is at large under $1,000 bail.

There will be a Term of the Court of Appeals held in this City, commencing on Tuesday, March 26 next. The Chamber of the Board of Councilmen has, we understand, been secured for this purpose.

The January General Term of the Supreme Court has adjourned to Monday, Feb. 4, at which time the Judges will meet for the purpose of rendering decisions.

PATRICK DWYER, who has been on trial in the Court of General Sessions for several days on the charge of murdering PATRICK MCCUDDEN, was on Saturday acquitted and discharged from custody.

It is rumored that the notorious JOHN SHANNON, who was at large under bail, on the charge of complicity in the Stonington steamer thefts, has fled from this City to parts unknown.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County have indicted the Weehawken Ferry Company for running a boat by which the lives of passengers are endangered.

A moderate business was reported in the leading kinds of Produce and Merchandise on Saturday, but at rather easier prices for Breadstuffs and firmer rates for Hog products. Other articles varied little in value. Freights were somewhat more active, with 507 vessels of all classes in port.

The Reconstruction Question in Congress.

It is evident that the reconstruction question is not making headway in Congress. Two-thirds of the session are over, and the Constitutional Amendment still stands the only authorized and tangible form of sectional adjustment. Denials of its sufficiency have been heard in both Houses, but in neither has a single step been taken in the direction of its repudiation. Mr. SUMNER's resolutions explanatory of the principles which in his judgment should govern reconstruction, rest on the table of a Senate Committee. In the other branch an indefinite number of Bills have been introduced, all pointing to reconstruction on a radical basis, but indicating by their differences the great diversity of opinion that prevails among those who deem the Amendment too moderate for the occasion. Mr. STEVENS, Mr. ASHLEY and the authors of the half dozen other reconstruction Bills of which we have heard, agree simply in regard to the insufficiency of the Amendment. The moment they attempt to embody their views in specific provisions, the contrariety of opinion touching the means to be employed, becomes apparent. The least objectionable of all these measures—the bill to establish a loyal government in North Carolina—introduced by Mr. STEVENS at the instance of representative men from that State, has seemingly been dropped. At any rate, it has made no sign since the moment of its introduction, and its sponsor has evinced his dissatisfaction with its temperate provisions by devoting his energies to a general and more extreme measure. That he is not sanguine of its success, and that he realizes the difficulty of uniting the Republican Party on any radical plan, may be inferred from his remarks on Thursday last and again on Saturday. He feels that in the present temper and position of Congress, a scheme for territorializing the South is a forlorn hope, which he is hardly justified in prosecuting during the brief remainder of the session. For the consideration of this or any similar bill, Mr. ASHLEY calculates that but twenty working days are left; and as it is clear that only a part of these days could be devoted to the subject without neglecting much important work, we conclude that the adoption of any new plan of reconstruction, prior to the 4th of March, is virtually impossible.

The circumstance is not a cause of regret, still less of reproach. On the contrary, it is a source of satisfaction, since it indicates the unwillingness of the governing party to rush into extremes, and the unwillingness of its most radical members to precipitate a rupture for the sake of testing their peculiar views. The party is in no haste to throw overboard the terms of restoration adopted last session; and Mr. STEVENS and his friends are less disposed than then to affirm the infallibility of their own opinions. The difficulties of the reconstruction question are more fully comprehended; obstacles are recognized that were before unheeded; and the necessity is felt of so shaping legislative action that it shall command the support of the whole party. These are not signs of change or infirmity of purpose. They in no degree imply an abatement of the determination of Congress to retain the settlement of the question in its own hands, or a relinquishment of its resolve to exact efficient guarantees as conditions-precedent of restoration. They merely show that the party which has power to set aside vetoes, and to carry into effect any policy it may enact, is conscious of its responsibility, and the wisdom of "making haste slowly" in the presence of formidable difficulties.

For this hesitancy and delay there is ample justification in the reception accorded to the Amendment by the Legislatures of the governing States. The autumn elections were contested and won on the merits of the Amendment, as the groundwork of restoration; and already the Legislatures of eighteen States have ratified it, in every case by large majorities. Pennsylvania, Nevada and California will as surely ratify it before the session closes; more than completing three-fourths of the States which now compose the government of the Union. A plan which is thus indisputably indorsed by the people whom the majority in Congress represent, cannot with propriety be superseded by other measures. In the majority of the States, ratification has taken place in full view of the rejection of the Amendment by the South. All that Congress has been asked to consider as a reason for going further than the Amendment, was known by the Northern Legislatures antecedent to ratification. They have, however, in good faith given effect to the declared will of their constituents, and it is not probable that the Congressional majority will recede from the position, or advance beyond it, without a more satisfactory discussion of the general question than has yet been had. The provisions of the Amendment commend themselves to the judgment of the people—so much is certain. They may not cover the entire ground. An absolute guarantee against future attempts at secession, as Mr. RAYMOND has elsewhere suggested, may be desirable in addition. We think, too, that the country would accept the enforcement of colored suffrage as more than an equivalent for a large modification of the disqualifying clause in the Amendment, and as infinitely preferable to any scheme of rebel disfranchisement, as now in practice in Missouri and Tennessee. But to discard the Amendment altogether, and to begin the reconstruction question *de novo*, according to the territorializing process of Mr. ASHLEY or Mr. STEVENS, would not be justifiable in the present stage of the discussion.

It is hardly possible to do more this session than to consider the general aspects of the question, with the view of facilitating the labors of the next Congress. The month that remains might not suffice for the passage of any bill, the details as well as the principles of which must necessarily be experimental; but it would admit of some definite understanding concerning the general principle of the reconstruction policy. If Congress intends to set aside the Amendment because the South refuses compliance, it should so declare. If it is prepared, in certain contingencies, to discard the Southern State organizations, and to reconstruct on the territorial principle, it should proclaim its intention. Or if it hold that the Amendment becomes a part of the Constitution when ratified by three-fourths of the States now represented, it should put that interpretation upon record. The essential point to be gained is the adoption of some distinctly defined line of action, that the principles and purposes of the present Congress may be intelligible to its successor. The question of reconstruction will not thereby be settled. But the country will be able to estimate the progress made, and the new Congress will enter upon a path comparatively clear.

Especially is Congress bound to declare whether it will consider the ratification of the Amendment by three-fourths of the governing States all that is required to make it a part of the Constitution. Doubts and differences have arisen upon this head. Mr. SEWARD is censured for having submitted the Amendment to thirty-six instead of twenty-six States, though he had no alternative in the absence of law to the contrary. It should now be stated, authoritatively, whether the Amendment is a failure, because rejected by the South, or whether it is to be efficacious despite the South. The Congress which submitted the Amendment is the proper exponent of its will in regard to it; and until the point be determined, little will be gained by the discussion of other measures. For on the decision must turn the question of adopting ulterior measures, or of accepting the situation as qualified by the adoption of the Amendment.

Without venturing to decide the constitutionality of Mr. BINGHAM's view of the subject, we admit that it harmonizes with common sense and with the unavowed but practically adopted theory of the Government during and since the rebellion. The States which relinquished their share in the Government, and which are still excluded from it, can scarcely be said to participate in the sovereignty which is implied in a change of the Constitution. They were not consulted in the framing of the Amendment, and on that ground deny its constitutionality; and if their right to govern continues forfeited or suspended, their right to say yea or nay to the Amendment is at best questionable. The *prima facie* right belongs exclusively to the States which formed the Government during the rebellion, which have enacted laws, and which dictate terms on which the excluded States shall resume their places in the Union. On this hypothesis three-fourths of the represented States may render the Amendment valid, in perfect consistency with admitted facts. The parties who impugn the constitutionality of such a proceeding are most likely to be those who deny the constitutionality of all laws enacted during the exclusion of the South; and their opposition is not entitled to more respect in one case than in the other.

But, whatever it be, let Congress so declare its purpose that there shall be no room for further doubt. The present uncertainty is pregnant with mischief to all parties. The South obstinately refuses to act, trusting blindly to what the Executive and the Supreme Court may do in its behalf; the North, meanwhile, growing more radical, and its interests more depressed. The Republican majority is strong enough for the emergency, and should be practical enough to meet its urgent requirements.

THE GREEKS AND THE AMERICANS.—It is unfortunate that the Greek revolutionists in Crete should look for assistance from the Government of this country. We have abundant evidence that they do so, and also, on the other hand, that the Sublime Porte has some apprehension that our Government is about to act in a hostile manner toward it. The hope is as far astray as the apprehension. We suppose that both arose from a mistaken idea as to the origin and scope of the sympathy that has been expressed for the Greek cause in this country. It seems to be fancied that as this sympathy comes from the American people, the Government which represents the people must necessarily sustain the popular feeling by force of arms. The Greeks should at once know, however, that there is not the least likelihood of this, and that, however our citizens may regard their heroic struggle to free themselves from Turkish domination, it is not the policy of our Government to espouse their cause. We should, on no account, stimulate hopes which, in the end, must only be blasted.

Congressional Courtesies.

There is certainly a grossness and vulgarity about the Congressional personalities of these times, and an indecency of language frequently displayed in general debate, that had no parallel in the old days of Southern chivalry in Congress. Take such affairs as those which occurred in the House of Representatives on Thursday and Saturday of last week—on the former of which days KELLEY of Pennsylvania and COOPER of Tennessee were the principals, and on the other, ASHLEY of Ohio, HUNTER of New-York, and several others, were participants. KELLEY's offensive accusation of COOPER, followed by the retort of the "lie" direct—ASHLEY's pointed charge of treason, followed by the "base lie," "base slander," "utter falsehood," which greeted him in chorus from those to whom his charges were applied—such scenes, as they are described to us, with the accompanying circumstances and pitiful termination, would have been treated with universal scorn and disgust in other times. We then, it is true, occasionally had insulting and provocative language, followed by a duel, a crossing of bowie-knives, the drawing of a revolver, the swinging of a cane, or a regular tussle, with blows and throws. The pride of the North was justly offended by Southern assumptions, and the feelings of Anti-Slavery men were enraged at the preposterous pretensions of the Pro-Slavery Party. But the very mean and low personalities which now so frequently degrade Congress were then extremely rare, and if they ever did occur, always terminated in something more impressive than ends them now.

It is evident that a good many members of Congress are of the opinion that "honor and fame" arise from preëminence in scurrility, and that the individual capable of throwing the largest torrent of the foulest language at the President, the Secretary of State or some fellow member of Congress, is not only demonstrating himself to be a person of high character, strong convictions and Websterian oratory, but is insuring his reëlection for another term. And certain it is that any one who at this time can really stand first and unrivaled in this line shows himself to be entitled to some sort of public notice. For nothing could be more difficult. The vocabulary of blackguardism furnished by the English language surpasses that of any other tongue with which we are acquainted; and if one feels himself at liberty to use it, he can soon travel to regions where he is not likely to be overtaken. Thus, to illustrate by actual examples, if, in the course of Congressional debate, A styles B a "dog," the latter has a neat and sweet retort in "puppy," and the variations on these epithets may reach the infinite; if C calls D a "liar," D at once flings back the vile noun in the rear of a viler adjective; if E stigmatizes F as "traitor," the latter at once sees and seizes his opportunity not only to "hurl it back with scorn," according to an ancient style, but to strengthen before hurling it by prefixing "double-dyed." And then, as the hullabaloo goes on, and the screamings of the parties rise higher, and their faces grow redder, and their grimaces more fearful, the chance of glory becomes desperate, for there is no limit to one's performances but the power of his lungs and the flexibility of his muscles. Therefore it is, we say, that, whether regarded as an intellectual or a muscular feat, preëminence in this line is entitled to recognition. Whether it should be by such a medal as Mr. JEROME has provided shall annually be awarded to the "first gentleman" in Princeton College, we must leave Congress itself to determine.

There may possibly be a time hereafter when a different fashion will prevail in Congress. There have already been periods in our history when we have had other fashions; and periods, too, when there were as great men in Congress as there are just now. As things are, it would certainly be a very severe trial for any one who should win a "first gentleman" grade of medal from Princeton, or a second, third, fourth or fortieth grade—if such there were—to accept or retain a seat in a body where his qualities would be so severely tested.

JUDGE WHITING'S CONTRACT.—We do not see that Mr. WHITING's letter upon the relative cleanliness of Boston and New-York at all affects the question of his responsibility or his failures to perform what his contract unmistakably demands of him. But as he wishes his defence conducted upon the plan of leaving duty and common sense out of the question, we will inquire why it is that in his letter New-York is said to contain a million people, when it only really contains, or did so at the State census of 1865-6, 726,354 persons. If figures are to be appealed to they may as well be correct. The Judge compares New-York with Boston, in respect to the number of tenement houses from which garbage is thrown upon the street. That the police are authorized to make arrests for garbage-throwing may not be known to Judge WHITING, but such is, nevertheless, the fact. His statement on this head should be, therefore, altered into an appeal to the police to do their duty, taking care on his part to do his in the matter of carting away the contents of ash-boxes. But how of streets where there are *no* tenement houses—how of business streets where there is no garbage to throw? Are they kept clean?

Special pleading in defence of the manner in which the street-cleaning contract is performed—or not performed—is absurd. Judge WHITING asked the public to suspend its judgment, in order to give him time to produce figures about Boston, with which the New-York public has nothing to do. The judgment was already made, however, for the evidence of dirt (this was before the deep snow-fall) was too overwhelming even to allow of mitigation of sentence. The City was filthy, and the City had eyes to see its filthiness. Upon remonstrance, the man who had undertaken to clean it pleaded want of material, and that, having been in office but three months, he had not had time to organize—something new in the view of those practical men who read the self-convicting statement. Then came the snow. It was deep, and in some sort unmanageable. But there was this clause in the contract which no special pleading could misconstrue, no plea for "suspension of judgment" set aside:

> "The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles *during the Winter*, and the *crosswalks* and all gutters intersecting the same shall be *kept clear* of *snow* and *ice*, and the culverts of the sewers shall be *kept* free and clear, so that the water shall not be prevented from flowing into them."

Can anything be plainer, and what answer is possible but one? There is no "suspension of judgment" possible by the ill-treated women, who have been compelled all the week to wade through nearly a foot of the filth by which every crossing is covered. Nor are the streets conveniently passable by vehicles, nor nearly passable.

Now, Judge WHITING may possibly repeat his complaint that he is ungenerously treated in this matter, though for the credit of his understanding we hope he will not. For what has generosity to do with the matter? The case plainly is that some months ago he *undertook* for a certain sum of money to do a certain work. The money he takes at the stipulated intervals; the work he *does not do*. Really, when this fact is understood, the question of generosity seems to belong to the other side of the house.

Now this subject must not be allowed to sleep—the Street Contractor's next bills must not be paid unless the streets are in the condition which he *undertook* to keep them in. It is discreditable in the highest degree that it should be possible for a member of Assembly to introduce the following, which was laid over for debate, but in which all pedestrian New-York concurs. We copy the telegraphic report of Saturday:

> Mr. CREAMER offered the following, which was laid over, giving rise to debate:
>
> *Resolved*, That the Commission appointed by chapter 696 of the laws of 1865, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets in the City of New-York, be and they are hereby requested to immediately investigate the cause of the gross neglect and violation of the contract on the part of Mr. JAMES R. WHITING, the contractor, and that they immediately take such steps as they shall deem proper to compel the said contractor to properly perform this work, and to keep the streets of the City free from the accumulation of filth and garbage.

One word more. There was some time ago an offer by President SCHULTZ to try whether he could not do better than Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP. The offer was declined—we suppose that the unlucky contractors, who were thought by many to be mere figureheads for other people, had no liberty to accept it. Now, so soon as the snow is melted let Mr. SCHULTZ repeat his offer. If, as is probable, Judge WHITING is sorry he ever undertook a business of which he knew but little, and if, as may be possible, he is free to do as he likes, the offer may be accepted. Mr. SCHULTZ would in that case meet with fierce scrutiny, but might rise to the occasion, and treat New-Yorkers to a new sensation of mingled wonder and delight.

Midnight Missions.

Several meetings have been held recently in our churches with reference to the formation of "midnight meetings for fallen women," such as have been opened in London for the benefit of this unfortunate class.

It is always ungracious to criticise a new organization of charity. The public cannot accurately economize the "enthusiasm of humanity." There will be outflows here and there on very barren ground, and much devotion and generosity will often be wasted on useless objects. And yet, on the whole, the community may often be the better for a little of such waste. The same spirit of self-sacrifice which carries men and women out to Quixotic ends will also inspire them to more practical and useful enterprises. Still, in a time like the present, when business is everywhere depressed, and we are suffering from the losses of a great war, it is important that every appropriation of time and money for charity should be as wise and practical as possible. And we can not avoid saying that this recent movement of distinguished clergymen to erect on a large scale missions for prostitutes throughout the City does not seem to us characterized by their usual wisdom. It has, to the worldly eye, an eminently Quixotic appearance.

It must be remembered, in the first place, what these "unfortunate women" are. They are mainly, as is well known, young husseys of foreign birth who are too lazy to work, or too fond of dress to be willing to wear a laboring woman's gown, or who have come to love dances and liquor, and a careless and exciting life so much as to be unable to settle down to hard, sober labor. But few of them comparatively are the innocent "victims of man's deception," or are driven to this course by circumstances such as are overwhelming. There is no such poverty here among young women as prevails in London or Glasgow. Every honest and industrious young girl can always find plenty of employment in New-York. The rate of even children's wages is an evidence of this. No woman in America is forced by penury to sell her person. This degrading life is only occasionally a fruit of despair, but most often the last refuge of laziness and vanity, and the natural outgrowth of early unfavorable circumstances. The fallen woman of New-York has usually begun life as a crossing-sweeper, or a street-child, and has grown up to her present occupation by almost regular and natural gradations of laziness, ignorance, bad company and ill-training. She is not an interesting, romantic, exceptional creature, but simply a poor child of a tenement house become an ignorant, vain and idle woman.

That many of this class will pour into the midnight-meetings and be deeply moved by them we do not doubt. With their nerves unstrung by vice, and the burning sense of shame which never leaves a woman in this unnatural life, and is only kept down by stimulants, they will be sincerely and powerfully affected by the appeals which will there be addressed to them. No class are so quick for tears and penitence as this. But how much will come of it all? What can be done with a penitent Magdalen in modern life? "To work unable, and to beg ashamed," is the sentence upon her. She is incapacitated for the drudgery and sober duties and industry of every day life. Nature has taken her terrible revenge upon her, and now, when she would repent, she finds herself unsuited for the world which would have her reform. It is true that the power of religion may overcome even the natural laws of an injured body and mind. But such are rare cases. The number of fallen women truly reformed by any agency is exceedingly small.

But when one thinks of the vast number of children along the docks, in the markets, in by-ways and alleys, in cellars and attics, who are growing up idle or ignorant, or neglected or vicious, who never hear the voice of the preacher or even the daily instructions of a school, whom no man cares for and who must inevitably become vagabonds, thieves and prostitutes, and then reflects how little in comparison with the gigantic evil, such wealthy church corporations as the Trinity or other powerful up-town churches are doing to remedy it, one must consider such new missions as this for the "fallen," as somewhat of a sentimental and Quixotic enterprise; an attack against an evil become matured and powerful, and a neglect of its source.

The true way to lessen prostitution in this City, is to spread intelligence, good training, and religion abroad among the poorest classes. Few children of the missions and industrial schools and churches ever become members of this unhappy sisterhood. The work for the child, before she has become a hardened sinner, may not be half so romantic, but it is far more practical. In modern life, the Magdalen is to be saved in the infant school, and the "enthusiasm of humanity" which once led to efforts even for her salvation must now be directed to preventing the very formation of her habits and character.

THE "SECRET" NAVAL EXPEDITION.—Our special correspondence from Washington has conveyed the intelligence that the real business of the so-called "secret" naval expedition by Assistant Secretary SEWARD and Admiral PORTER is the purchase of a harbor for our Government in the West Indies. The public have not been apprized which of the West India harbors has been the object of negotiation, though it may be considered certain that our Government has been paying attention to the matter for some time. The acquisition of the island of St. Thomas, from Denmark, has been suggested, but there are good reasons why our Government should not attempt to make this purchase, and we have the assurance of a Cable dispatch that the Danish authorities would not sell it. It is probable there has been a resumption of the negotiations carried on twelve years ago for securing the well-known Bay of Samana, on the northern side of the island of San Domingo. This bay, which has an inland stretch of forty miles, and is eight miles broad, forms one of the best harbors in the West Indies, and the town of Barbara, located on the adjacent shore, furnishes excellent natural facilities for repairing vessels. As a naval station it would be beyond value to this country, and it might also become of great commercial importance. Many of our readers will recollect the negotiations which Gen. CAZENEAU, the secret agent of President PIERCE, entered into with President SANTANA, for the cession of this bay to our Government, but the treaty which was made by Gen. CAZENEAU (aided by Mrs. CAZENEAU,) was never carried into effect. If our Government should now succeed in obtaining the ownership of the Bay of Samana, at a reasonable price, from the Dominican authorities, the country would have reason to rejoice at its good fortune.

TAXATION AND MORTGAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Some interesting figures have just been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, upon the deposits in Savings Banks and the manner of their investment. In 1856 the deposits were $30,373,447, of which sum $10,529,327, or over 34 per cent., was invested in mortgages, and less than 3 per cent. in public funds. In 1860 the deposits were $45,054,235; the mortgages, $17,613,222, or 39 per cent., and about 4 per cent. was invested in public funds. In 1866 there was a considerable and significant change. The deposits had increased to $67,732,264, but the mortgages were reduced to $16,145,890, or less than 24 per cent., and the process of reduction was still going on. This is not surprising in view of the contrast between interest at 6 per cent. from Government, and investments at 6 per cent. reduced to 4 per cent. by taxation. What the effect upon building enterprises will be remains to be seen; but the inference is that they will be discouraged.

THE CANAL-STREET FERRY.—It would be well if the Legislative Investigating Committee inquire why the Canal-street Ferry to Hoboken was discontinued. There was a sham repurchase of the slip by the Company, and the public were led to expect that it would be reopened. But to this day it has never been reopened, and all the down-town traffic is thus thrown upon the Barclay-street route, where passengers are packed without mercy, where the lighting, attendance and accommodations of the ferry-houses are hideous and disgraceful, and by means of which Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS has made himself one of the most unpopular men that ever owned a monopoly.

THE PRESS GAG IN FRANCE.—In a late number, the Augsburg *Gazette* has a long editorial in which it complains bitterly of the arbitrary interference with its circulation by the government officials in France. It says, that of its thirty issues per month, hardly ever more than six or seven reach the subscribers, the rest are confiscated in the Press Bureau attached to the Post-office. The moderate and respectful tone in which that journal is written, and to which it strains to confine all its correspondents—except the one from New-York, who uses not only passionate, but even extremely violent language—should have secured for it a better fate. The severe regulations enforced in Spain against the circulation of foreign journals has evoked strong criticism in the French Press. We hope that upon the course of their own Government, the journals of Paris will not be less lenient.

A COMPARISON.—At the beginning of the year they counted the number of officials employed in the several Government departments at Paris, and the aggregate is astonishingly small, considering the wide extent of their duties and the multiplicity of Imperial supervision over the every-day affairs of the people. The whole number is only 3,156, divided as follows: Ministry of State, 17; of Justice and Public Worship, 164; Foreign Affairs, 101; Interior, 410; Finances, 1,807; War, 479; Navy and Colonial, 239; Public Instruction, 120; Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, 247, and Fine Arts and the Household of the Emperor, 72. We think the number of Government employes in London is much larger, and at Washington still more so.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE.—The *Evening Express* gives the following as the correct statement of the main features in the celebrated Gardiner will case, the decision in which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday:

> "The recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Gardiner will case—of five Judges against four—reversing the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, affects, we are told, the *personal* property only, which in this instance happens to be small, insufficient, we are assured, for the debts of the deceased. The decision, it seems, was chiefly based on the non-evidence of Mrs. TYLER, and the misconception that the property in question belonged originally to Mr. instead of Mrs. GARDINER. It consists mainly of the real estate, and a trial by Jury will, we understand, soon be had in regard to it, when the will and all the testimony will come up again, with the addition of Mrs. TYLER's evidence.

WASHINGTON.

Possible Failure of the Tariff Bill—The Reorganization of the South—Congressional Courtesies—Distinguished Generals at the Capital—Vetoes to be Sent in To-day.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The extremists have piled up the rates in the Tariff Bill in the Senate so high that there is a possibility that the bill may fail altogether. For instance, copper, which comes in at present at five per cent. *ad valorem*, which was put at twenty per cent. in the House bill and fixed at ten per cent. by the Commissioner and the Finance Committee, has been finally put in the Senate at three cents per pound, which is equal to thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. Zinc has been put at three cents per pound, when two and a half is practically prohibitory. The duty on bituminous shale, which costs at Pittsburgh one dollar and fifty cents per ton, has been fixed at five dollars per ton. Bituminous coal, which the Committee recommended at fifty cents, has been fixed at one dollar and fifty cents, while Mr. FESSENDEN yesterday succeeded in having Albertite coal placed back from five dollars per ton to one dollar and fifty cents, the same as common bituminous.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The debate in the House yesterday on Mr. STEVENS' bill indicated almost to a certainty that it will be next to impossible for the majority to agree upon any definite plan for the reorganization of the Governments of the Southern States at this session. Mr. STEVENS himself has practically abandoned the attempt, and during the debate yesterday was accused of having failed to call the Reconstruction Committee together since it was resurrected at the beginning of the present session. The proposition which is meeting with the most favor in the House is that which shall recognize the validity of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress. Some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in that body regard this as the only way in which the question of reconstruction can be finally and satisfactorily settled. This procedure would doubtless be contested, but the same legal talent holds that it is a question of which the Supreme Court could not and would not take jurisdiction.

THE CENSURE OF MR. HUNTER.

The scene in the House yesterday, which resulted in the censure of Mr. HUNTER, who succeeds to the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, in the Second Brooklyn District, New-York, for unparliamentary language, has been the subject of much comment in all circles to-day. Members of the House congratulate each other that at last the dignity of that body has been asserted, and express the hope that now that the line has been drawn the latitude of language employed in debate may be greatly limited. It is due to Mr. HUNTER to say that no one believes him guilty of any intentional disrespect to the House, and nearly all who voted to censure him, felt that his utterance was the impulse of his feelings in a moment of irritation, under a provocation which required more self-control than most men possess to keep them from resenting. This was the apology offered by Mr. HUNTER in his single brief reply to the Speaker's pronouncement of censure. That Mr. ASHLEY himself felt that he was the cause of this violation of the dignity of the House was quite apparent from his own apology, which closed the unpleasant episode. The resolution of censure, which was moved by Mr. HILL, was managed by that gentleman with considerable embarrassment, owing to his lack of experience in the House, nevertheless he deserves credit for taking the matter up so promptly. Only two Republicans voted against the resolution—viz. Messrs. HAWKINS, of Tennessee, and BAKER, of Illinois.

PROMINENT GENERALS IN WASHINGTON.

Quite a convocation of distinguished Generals will take place here this week. Gens. SICKLES, POPE, GEO. H. THOMAS, SCHOFIELD and T. J. WOOD are already here, and Gen. SHERIDAN is expected on Tuesday. The latter has been again subponaed by the New-Orleans Riot Committee, and Gens. THOMAS and WOOD by the Committee which is investigating the sales of material to Southern railroads, while Gen. SICKLES has been looking after the project to increase the pay of the junior officers of the army with very good success. Gen. SCHOFIELD is here on duty connected with the Rock Island Arsenal Board. All the above except SHERIDAN dined with Gen. GRANT to-day.

VETOES TO BE SENT IN TO-DAY.

The veto messages of the President upon the Colorado and Nebraska bills were completed this evening, and are to be sent to Congress to-morrow.

GEN. SHERMAN AND MINISTER CAMPBELL.

The story published in a New-York paper last Sunday of an alleged quarrel between Gen. SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL about the course that should have been pursued relative to visiting Mexico is unfounded in fact. These officers have worked together harmoniously, and parted on good terms.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Gold Bill which passed the House last week and was sent to the Senate Finance Committee, is still under consideration there, with small prospect of being reported very soon. It is understood that Mr. VAN DYCK, Sub-Treasurer at New-York, when here last week, showed pretty conclusively that if the Government was obliged to give notice of its sales it would be at the mercy of the speculators.

THE NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY.

Mr. J. F. TRACY, of New-York- President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, who was the recusant witness for whom the House issued an attachment on Thursday last, arrived here yesterday, and will testify to-morrow before the Joint Committee on Retrenchment with reference to the charges against the operations of the Sub-Treasury in New-York, contained in Hon. BENTON C. COOK's resolution. It is altogether probable that considerable light will be thrown upon the inside operations of the Sub-Treasury; and furthermore, that in this light a great many people will see that they have been egregiously humbugged about the magnitude of the secret operations of the Treasury.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

The sub-Committee of the Ways and Means, Messrs. HOOPER, ALLISON, and HOGAN, who were appointed to consider the question of a reduction of the tax on whisky, had a meeting last evening, but came to no conclusion. It looks as though the efforts to reduce the tax would be ineffectual.

MR. M'GINNIS.

Mr. MCGINNIS, about whom so much inquiry was recently made, was yesterday rejected by the Senate as Minister to Stockholm. It may be important for our present Minister's friends to know that Mr. MCGINNIS sailed a week ago for his destination.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The National Academy of Sciences met here during the past week and has been holding its sessions at the Capitol, in the room of the Senate Committee of Commerce. Very few members from abroad have been in attendance, among whom are Profs. AGASSIZ and GOULD, of Cambridge, and Profs. LOOMIS and NEWTON, of New Haven. The resignation of Prof. ASA GRAY, of Cambridge, has been received, and so many other resignations of members have occurred that it is quite probable that the whole movement will result in failure. The only paper read at the present session was a very interesting account of the manner in which the longitude of Hearts' Con-

cent and Valentia Bay has been determined by means of signals through the Atlantic Cable, under the direction of the Coast Survey. The exact longitude has thus been ascertained with only a margin of forty feet for errors.

APPOINTMENT.

Col. JOHN E. BLAINE, formerly Inspector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans, has been appointed Special Auditor of same revenue. Col. BLAINE is a brother of Mr. BLAINE, Member of Congress from Maine.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD is expected to return from his mission to the West Indies about the middle of the present week.

Col. JAMES MANN, formerly Paymaster U. S. Army, has been appointed special agent of the Treasury Department for the States of Texas and Louisiana, headquarters at New-Orleans.

Among the arrivals in the city are, George Opdyke, of New-York; W. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn; Hon. L. Selye and Gen. B. F. Bruce, of Rochester; J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and J. H. Bowen, Esq., of Chicago.

Expenses of the Indian Bureau—Internal Revenue Receipts—Fraudulent Mexican Bonds—The Colored Jurors in Colorado.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

A statement of disbursements on account of Indians for the fiscal year of 1866 was sent to the Senate yesterday by the Second Auditor. Mr. FRENCH. A recapitulation of the various heads of appropriation embraces no less than one hundred and sixty items. Some of them are of a magnitude surprising to persons unacquainted with the scale of expenditures required by our Indian system. Sixty-eight of these items are for expenses of fulfilling treaties with as many tribes, a few of which are as follows: Chippewas of the Mississippi, $166,645; Creeks, $117,320; Blackfeet, $71,306; Pottawatomies, $63,405. The construction of wagon roads in Idaho, Montana and Nebraska cost $68,027; pay of superintendents, $122,202; of interpreters, $63,708; besides these $495,696 was required for provisions and clothing for destitute Indians of the Southern Superintendency.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to $556,000, making a total of nearly three and a half millions for the week. The aggregate receipts since July 1, 1866, up to this date inclusive, reach the sum of $181,131,751 06. It will be observed that the total receipts for this week is an improvement upon those of the previous one by considerably over a million of dollars. The receipts have not yet reached the daily average estimated for this period, but the cause is mainly attributed to the long delays of mails, brought about by the late heavy storms over the entire country. There can be no doubt but that the national income from this source is largely influenced by the present agitation of the Tariff Bill, and the degree of uncertainty attending it.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

It is believed that the receipts from the several cities in which investigations in revenue matters were lately made by official committees, will be larger than formerly, consequent upon the result of those investigations, and the measures taken for the protection of the public interest in this respect.

SPURIOUS MEXICAN BONDS.

The following notice has been promulgated by the Mexican Legation:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1867.

The Mexican Minister has just received reliable information that spurious Mexican bonds are being offered in the market at low rates, which bonds being somewhat similar in appearance to the genuine, are calculated to deceive and swindle the community.

These fraudulent bonds are reported to be issued under a printed contract with DANIEL WOODHOUSE, representing the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, which pretended contract was attempted to be obtained through false pretensions of the said WOODHOUSE, was never delivered, but was forcibly taken by him from the custody of a Mexican citizen, and was at once declared null and void by its signer, Gen. CARVAJAL, and also by the Mexican Minister. Subsequently, it was so declared by the Mexican Government, of which latter fact official notice was given by this Legation to said WOODHOUSE. The public are hereby cautioned, under instructions from the Mexican Minister, against purchasing these spurious bonds, and are hereby notified that the genuine and valid Mexican bonds, which are offered for sale in the United States, are certified as correct, and signed by the undersigned and by Mr. FUENTES, both under instructions from the Mexican Minister, and are offered to the public through the house of Messrs. JOHN W. CORLIES & Co., of No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

IGNO MARISCAL,
Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

COLORED JURORS IN COLORADO.

The dispatch sent to the St. Louis *Republican* by a St. Joseph special, announcing Gov. CUMMINGS on his way to the North, and that the Colorado Legislature had passed over his veto a bill excluding colored jurors, is explained by the following telegraphic correspondence:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

Hon. J. Q. Charles, Member of the Territorial Council:

Was a law excluding colored jurors passed over CUMMINGS' veto:

To which the following answer has been received:

DENVER, Saturday, Jan. 26.

No; but to affect our admission, CUMMINGS, just at the close of the session, had a bill introduced and passed, simply consolidating but not changing the existing law; the bill was vetoed, and wasp assed over the veto by the Cummings' Anti-State and Democratic friends, several State-men being absent sick.

J. Q. CHARLES.

In view of the continued Territorial difficulties, the friends of Colorado more earnestly than heretofore desire the substitution of a State Government for territorial legislation and administration.

THE ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

It is not true, as stated, that the Senators elect from Nebraska have called on the President or had any conversation whatever with him in relation to his approval of the bill for the admission of Nebraska, now under his consideration.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Doings of the Legislature—Dishonest Post-office Clerks and Executive Clemency—Wendell Phillips in the Committee-Room—Fashionable Nuptials—The Police Department—The Contest Between the White and the Black Man—A "Tempest in a Teapot"—Kleptomania among the Police.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 27, 1867.

In the Legislature last week, numerous petitions were received from men of all classes for a license law, and a committee to consider the matter has been appointed, and also one on the hours of labor. Among almost numberless petitions that have been sent in, was one from a large number of colored men against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. A number of the members of both branches held a meeting to consider the expediency of forming a Legislative Temperance Society, and appointed a committee to report a list of officers and a platform of principles, which step caused rejoicing among the temperance men, and is regarded by them as a hopeful "sign of the times." The bounty question is progressing, and the Adjutant-General has been requested to state what amount of money will be required to equalize the bounties of the soldiers, and also the sailors, of Massachusetts. It appears that the men who fought the country's battles on the water are to be remembered in the bill to be reported this year, as they were not last year. The lack of such a provision in the latter was what caused, in a great measure, its defeat. In the House, on Tuesday, the bill concerning the rate of interest, allowing seven per cent. on special contracts, was passed to a third reading by a vote of 116 to 28. On the question of passing it to be engrossed, a discussion arose, which was continued during the remainder of the week, and no vote was taken on the latter question. On Saturday a bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors—the same being a license law similar in its general features to the one defeated last year—was introduced on leave. It provides that victualers and innholders shall pay from $500 to $2,000 a year, and dealers $250 to $1,500. It was referred to the License Law Committee.

DISHONEST POST-OFFICE CLERKS AND EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Within the past year, three clerks employed in the Boston Post-office have been arrested by an United States detective stationed here. Each of the three was convicted of dishonesty while performing their duties, and sentenced to imprisonment for a longer or shorter period. Two of the number were pardoned by the President, but it appears that this act of the Executive was based on petitions signed by some of our leading men, and it is stated that the Postmaster himself signed a petition for the pardon of QUINN, which was granted last week. On Thursday night another clerk, named ANGIER, was caught in the act of opening letters directed to business men in the city, and it has transpired that he had been "operating" for some months, and he must have made considerable money in this manner. He was held for trial before the United States District Court, but it is considered almost useless to try to convict him, since, at the instance of prominent citizens, the pardoning power is so freely exercised. This has an influence to make the other clerks give way to the temptations that daily beset them, as they know that if caught and sentenced they will not be deprived of their liberty for any great length of time. Some of the United States officers here begin to think it a farce to arraign dishonest Post-office clerks.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN THE COMMITTEE-ROOM.

In Representative Hall, on Thursday, WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke before the Committee on Federal Relations against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The announcement that he was to make an address before this Committee on the above important subject drew crowds of spectators, among whom were many prominent Democrats. Men of all classes and of all shades of political opinion are always anxious to hear PHILLIPS on any subject, and I have heard the most violent of men that are called "Copperheads" say that they admire to hear him speak, notwithstanding they do not indorse all his views. He is conceded to be the best orator in Massachusetts, and is well worthy to be called such. His objections to the adoption of the Amendment were received with much favor by his audience. Practically, he said, the Amendment was of little value. The South, relying upon the Executive and the Supreme Court had determined to oppose the Amendment, and the North alone could not carry it, and therefore the action of Massachusetts would be of no importance, except as an expression of her opinion. If BOUTWELL and SUMNER fought their battle of impeachment successfully, who could tell but that the South would turn back in the moment of victory and accept the Amendment? We must fight for more than the Amendment, he argued, and that after the decision of the Supreme Court, to secure simply that would be useless. The only possible consequence and political effect of Massachusetts adopting that Amendment, is to say to the country that we understand that the Congressional policy, as embraced in the second section, is a wholesome policy, and that we think it a safe basis for reconstruction. Whereas, to his mind, it was an infinitely unjust basis, not only deserting our allies, the 150,000 negroes who fought for us during the war, but welcoming back their enemies, the white race, within the walls of Congress, to sit with them as coequal legislators. This was a positive swindle, and nothing else. The third section he held was a sham, because the experience of sixty years shows that there is nothing in the Federal Government short of arms that will enforce the Constitution. We had no right to adopt this third section, and he hoped Massachusetts, to whom so many States look for guidance, would not adopt this as a finality, but postpone action upon it for a year, and by that time we could see more clearly whether it is best to adopt it or not. Rev. Mr. RANDOLPH, of Louisiana, and others, among whom was the Boston colored preacher, Rev. Mr. GRIMES, also opposed the Amendment, the latter more particularly directing his remarks against the second section. Though the Governor, in his inaugural address, recommended the adoption of the Amendment, there is considerable doubt felt as to whether the same will be adopted, and the prevailing opinion is that it will not. Mr. PHILLIPS has much influence in legislative circles, and also with the Committee on the above subject, and his opinions will doubtless influence the latter in a great degree when they make up their report. In the present House and Senate there are many men who indorse Mr. PHILLIPS and his sentiments on this question; and were he a member of either branch, he would be in himself a great power toward controlling the legislative action of Massachusetts. The Amendment will be discussed at great length in both branches of the Legislature, and action upon it may be delayed for some time.

FASHIONABLE NUPTIAL CEREMONIES.

The most brilliant event that has transpired in our fashionable circles for a long time, came off in the South Congregational Church, Union Park-street, on Thursday evening, which, though not generally noised about, attracted much attention from those who were cognizant of the occurrence. The occasion was the solemnization of the bands of matrimony between Mr. JAMES S. CUMSTON and Miss CHARLOTTE G. GREENE, both of this city. There was no disposition on the part of those interested to advertise the ceremony and attract a throng. Only invited friends gathered at the church, together with the usual accompaniment of outsiders who have a peculiar faculty of learning of such affairs. Previous to the hour appointed, there was a crowd outside the church awaiting the opening of the doors, which, when swung on their hinges, was the signal for a rush to the spacious galleries of the church. Carriages were arriving every instant in front of the church with precious loads, the majority of the occupants being of the fair sex, all anxious to witness the nuptials of one of the fairest and most beloved daughters of the South End with the son of one of our most celebrated piano-forte makers, and an Alderman. As a number of carriages were heard to drive up in front of the principal entrance, all eyes were turned toward the closed portals, and when they opened, all eyes were centred on the bride, who entered the broad aisle leaning on the arm of her father. She approached calmly and slowly to the sacred spot, and the bridegroom then assumed his position at the hand of the maternal parent. The bride was elegantly attired in a rich white silk, which trailed at least a yard, and a white thule vail enshrouded her entire figure and fell gracefully over the bridal robe, gleaming like a fountain by moonlight. The trousseau of the fair bride, though somewhat plain, was extremely neat, and withal rich and tastefully designed. The ceremony was very impressively performed by Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, of the Church of the Unity, assisted by Rev. Dr. BARTOL. After its performance, a reception to the bridal party was given, at which were present the *Elite* of our society. The costumes of many of the ladies were elegant, while some were superb. The fair bride is the only daughter of the senior editor of a leading commercial paper of this city. She is possessed of a superior education, and is highly esteemed for her rare accomplishments.

THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

This document demonstrated one fact that will surprise those who have heretofore believed that but little in the way of erecting buildings was being done in Boston. The report states that during the year 1866, stone, brick and wooden buildings of the value of $6,296,525 were erected. Several costly edifices are now in process of erection in different sections of the city, and the value of those that will be finished in 1867 will probably be nearly, if not quite, equal to the sum mentioned above. A recommendation in his report that pawnbrokers be obliged to keep all articles for at least six months has caused quite a stir among the numerous members of that fraternity in the city, as they can easily foresee that their profits would decrease to an alarming extent, if a law to that effect were enacted by the City Government. There is a rumor, which has strengthened since the election of Mayor NORCROSS, that Col. KURTZ, the present Chief of Police, is to be removed, and that either Capt. SAVAGE, the present Deputy Chief, or Major JONES, the High Constable, will be appointed in his place. Col. KURTZ served with honor in one of our Massachusetts regiments, and is well conversant with the duties of the office, and has held the position of Chief for several years. Capt. SAVAGE has been connected with the Police Department for over twenty years, and has held all the positions from patrolman to the office he now holds. He would make a most excellent Chief, and would discharge his duties satisfactorily to the city and the public, and should he obtain it, he would but receive a just reward for the faithful performance of all his duties with a strict regard for the interests of the city during his long term of service. Major JONES, the State Constable, commanded the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery during the war, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his superiors, and was much respected by his command. If he were appointed he would certainly be obnoxious to the present Police force of Boston, and this would be a source of constant trouble and annoyance for all concerned. The action of the Mayor in this matter is looked for anxiously by the State Constable, the Police and the public, and it is expected at no distant day.

THE ELECTION OF MR. MERRITT

as Common Councilman from Ward Three, Boston, has turned out as I predicted some weeks ago. The Common Council decided this week that his election was illegal, inasmuch as the polls remained open from 12 o'clock M. until 4 o'clock P. M., when they should have opened at 9 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. On this ground it was declared that EDWARD R. MERRITT, the Republican nominee, who was chosen at a special election by a plurality of forty-two votes, was illegally elected. RICHARD S. BROWN, the colored Democratic candidate, who ran in opposition to Mr. MERRITT, contested the seat held by the latter, with the above result. A new election will therefore be held, and the same candidates will undoubtedly be in the field. The Democrats are pretty strong in Ward Three, the one in question, and they will make a strong effort to put their colored friend into the Common Council. He tried to gain a Republican nomination, but did not succeed, and was willing to be chosen by any party who would send him to the Council—to gain a membership in that body being to all appearance the height of his ambition. But the indications are that after all the trouble and pains he has taken, to say nothing of the lawyers' bills he has paid, he will not succeed in filling a seat in the Council this year.

THE PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

in Boston were well patronized in 1866, the total receipts of the theatres and the opera house being $775,578, not counting the receipts for December. Probably if the sums spent in attending transient exhibitions, that appeared from time to time in the city were reckoned in, the grand total expended in this direction would not fall far short of $1,000,000—a pretty large sum for this Puritan people to spend thus.

"TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT."

Boston is called the "hub." It is known by this appellation the word over, but residents here now consider it an abbreviation of hubbub. The city almost daily has its "tempest in a tea-pot," and illustrates as forcibly as any place I know of "how great a matter a little fire kindleth." I am led to this observation by noticing a dispatch from New-York that "a well-known broker on Broad-street has failed for a large amount." Were such a paragraph to appear in a Boston paper, people doing business on the entire street would go into hysterics and the editor would be surrounded by the "leading bankers." or their errand-boys would be sent to ascertain if "their house is referred to." A few days ago a leading commercial paper of this City, popular with all classes, and universally regarded as prompt and reliable in its daily intelligence, mentioned a rumor of forged paper on the street, and in the same paragraph alluded to the failure of a "well-known house in State-street, whose business connections do not stop on this side of the Atlantic," and at the same time discrediting the report. What an excitement next morning! An astute financial writer of another paper was consulted. He at once pronounced it a clear case: a leading banking-house was referred to! After the decision of the leading physician, the bankers on the street became alarmed; various calls were made, numerous notes were written, and it was ascertained that no banking-house was mentioned, neither was any such house referred to. But the smaller financial doctors kept up the bark and the sensation lasted the week out. But the failure referred to was *bona fide;* the forged paper was on the street, yet it was deemed policy that no reference must be made to such facts in a Boston paper until after they appear in the New-York papers! And yet merchants and bankers here wonder why the newspapers of New-York are so wholly unsuccessful in circulation in the "metropolis of New-England." Our business men are too timid about such things, and the sooner they learn to tolerate stubborn facts the better it will be for them. On Thursday another leading paper stated that a well-known music publisher's paper had gone to protest, (using no name.) Before the readers of the above journal had got over dinner a strong contradiction appeared in the evening papers, with a lecture thrown in, to the "respectable daily" which published the report. Really, we shall soon have to maintain that failures cannot, under any circumstances, take place in Boston, or that it will be an unpardonable sin to mention such a thing.

"KLEPTOMANIA" AMONG THE POLICE.

One of the State Constables has recently been charged with bigamy, and as the charge is well sustained there has been much excitement all over the State, the more so because he is a State Constable. But it seems that the Boston Police can commit robberies without causing hardly a commotion. One of the latter was indicted for robbery a short time since, and when called in Court it was found that he was non est, and his bondsmen were required to pay a small sum in Court. It is stated on good authority that during the past week two more of the Boston Police, one a brother of the individual who made for parts unknown, were detected by a brother officer in attempting to rob a grocery-store. The officer on duty entered the store and found that the two had in large handkerchiefs. The case was reported, and the grocer acknowledged the next morning that he owned the groceries packed up, but the handkerchiefs were the property of some other person or persons. It is said that the officers in question are still on duty, but that the affair is being "investigated" by the proper authorities. VIGIL.

The Storm in Berkshire County—Snow Drifts Twenty-five Feet Deep.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERKSHIRE, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1867.

If you New-Yorkers were so completely taken by storm and driven in doors, with "frozen ideas," by the late snows, what do you think of us North country people? We are buried in snow; literally covered up and frozen in. Up to the window-sills; up to the shoulder on each side of the doorway; atop of fences; over the gates, and almost over head and ears lie the snow. The shrubbery and smaller fruit trees have disappeared as under the sea. The roads are impassible except where relays of Irishmen are kept at almost daily work.

Over mountain and valley through our lovely country is stretched a counterpane of snow from four to twenty-five feet in depth. It may seem incredible, but by actual measurement there are snow-drifts found of the depth of twenty-five feet—weird, fantastic titan-drifts they are.

The Snow-king in his reign with us manifests the most diabolical malice, or mirth, for no sooner is a path channeled through the heaped-up streets and sidewalks for the locomotion of man and beast than down comes another storm, followed by a furious gale, which in an hours' time reduces the condition of the highways to a worse state than the original one. The snow storms—we have had three heavy ones since Christmas, and no end of light ones—are appalling. It is no gentle-winged, feathery, filmy, fluttering fall, but vast clouds of whirling, blinding snow fill the ether and drive downward upon stinging winds, which must have had birth in the Arctic; indeed, if the days were a little shorter and a little darker we might fancy ourselves in a closer neighborhood to the north pole.

Neither the memory of men nor any record of his bears witness to a Berkshire Winter parallel with this in extreme cold and depth of snow. We stand like "prisoners of hope;" to get out is just almost impossible; to get in equally so. The mails, since Christmas, have been as uncertain as the winds. This evening we received yesterday's TIMES, which we should have had, ordinarily, yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. There were three days last week, and four the week before last, in which we received neither letters nor papers—think of that you favored ones who, every morning, leisurely read your favorite journal, and complain if the carrier is ten minutes behind his time. We were hungry for news. How hungry the poor were for bread during those storms, the good angels only know! Nobody could get to see them or to relieve their wants, for no human being could endure exposure to such cold and live; but Heaven be thanked, none froze or starved.

The snow furnishes a great deal of amusement to country folk during the lulls. Sleigh-riding is the amusement *par excellence*, and sleigh-*belles*, of course, take precedence of all others. It commenced snowing again to-day, and the night is setting in with another fierce storm which promises to be in no way behind its predecessors either in violence or continuance. It is possible that this one may bring up the snow to a level with the house-roofs, in which case nothing more will be heard of us until the Spring suns beneficently thaw us out. L.

Gen. Grant and the Presidency—A Nomination from North Carolina.

The editor of the Salisbury (N. C.) *Old North State*, who is now in Washington as one of the Commission, authorized by the Legislature and appointed by the Governor, to look after certain interests of the State, has written a letter to that paper in which, after alluding to several gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency, he says:

"The aspirants whose names we have mentioned will almost certainly be set aside to make way for a man who, so far as the world knows, has never aspired to it. Such a man can easily be found who possesses the confidence of the nation, and has more *prestige* than any of those known to be aspirants, whose elevation to the Presidency at this particular juncture should be hailed with delight by all parties and all sections, and *especially by the people of the South*. We have reference, as our readers may easily guess, to that distinguished soldier, Gen. U. S. GRANT. Gen. GRANT has held himself entirely aloof from politics, and is, therefore, not involved in any of the complications of existing parties. He is unfettered by pledges of any kind, and is almost the only man who would be free to pursue such a course as his own sense of right and justice might dictate. That he is one of the most prudent and cautious of mankind none can doubt. So far as he may be said to have any politics at all he is undoubtedly a Republican, *and could exercise more influence over that party than any other man.* He is a brave and gallant soldier, and the brave are always just and magnanimous. That he is disposed to do justice to the Southern people he has shown on more than one occasion, and in our humble opinion he should and will be supported by all the moderate and conservative men of the South—certainly by all such in North Carolina—who comprise a large majority of the people of that State. *The Southern people could present no stronger evidence of their loyalty* than by uniting in support of the great and gallant General who overcame them in battle, but who has given satisfactory proofs of his justice and magnanimity. For ourself we unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of the noble chieftain for the next Presidency of the United States."

The same paper also publishes a communication urging the nomination of Gen. GRANT, and says:

"It is from a distinguished son of North Carolina whose sources of political information are among the very best, as our readers would perceive, were we at liberty to give his name. It will be seen that he urges upon the Press and the people of our State the immediate and unanimous nomination of Gen. GRANT for the next Presidency, and thinks this an important move for us to make in order to checkmate the designs of extremists and place the State of North Carolina on vantage ground. His suggestions are entitled to great weight; and we commend them as well as those of the editor on the same subject, to the people and Press of the State for thoughtful consideration and speedy adoption."

AMUSEMENTS.

After months of preparation, and a vast and well-considered outlay of capital, the play of the "Merchant of Venice" will be brought out to-night at the Winter Garden. Mr. BOOTH sustains the *rôle of Shylock*, and will be duly supported by the members of the company. It has always been considered one of his best impersonations. We may be sure that it will lose nothing from the special surroundings which Mr. STUART has now provided for the tragedy.

Elsewhere matters are progressing quietly, with gradual indications of change. At Wallack's the play of "Ours" is still the attraction, and bids fair to remain so until Mr. WALLACK departs for Europe. At Niblo's the "The Black Crook" is still in the ascendancy. "Cendrillon" has not "traveled on its muscle" so successfully. It will be withdrawn from the stage of the New-York Theatre after to-night, to make room for a new spectacular piece called the "Bird of Paradise." Miss HINCKLEY appears in the latter which in fact has been produced under her direction. At the Olympic Theatre the English opera enters upon its third and last week. The enterprise has been successful, and deservedly so. The artists have exerted themselves, and have merited all the favor they have won. To-night BALFE's opera of the "Rose of Castile" will be given for the first time this season. At Barnum's Museum "Uncle Tom's Cabin" continues to draw enthusiastic audiences. At the Bowery Theatre Dr. JONES' drama of the "Surgeon of Paris" will be revived to-night with Mr. WHALLEY and Miss FANNY HERRING in the leading *rôles*. The Minstrels, Wizard (HARTZ) and Circus explain their purposes at length in their separate advertisements, to which we refer. At the French Theatre to-morrow night "La Papillonne" will be repeated.

The third Philharmonic concert was given by the Society at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. The attendance was somewhat smaller than usual, owing perhaps to the out-door attractions of sleighing and skating. The programme was extremely interesting. It contained five pieces, and strangely enough two of them were *concertos*. This rather large allowance of virtuosity was mitigated by the fact that both Mr. WILLIAM MASON and Mr. WENZEL KOPTA played extremely well. BEETHOVEN'S *Concerto* in G is a great and beautiful work—filled with inspiration and variety of treatment. Mr. WM. MASON played it very finely; the beauty of his touch lending particular charm and brilliancy to the many scale passages. An effective *cadenza* was introduced in the first movement, written by the pianist. It possesses the merits of retaining preceding ideas and of being short. Mr. KOPTA played VIEUXTEMP's fifth violin *concerto*, opus 37, an exceedingly difficult and fragmentary work. It is calculated to show off the technical skill of the performer, and this it certainly did. Mr. KOPTA's execution is very brilliant and clean. His intonation is perfect, and his tone, although not powerful, is pure and musicianlike. He was warmly applauded in the *concerto*, not only by the public, but by his associates in the orchestra. There were no vocal pieces on the programme. The instrumental features were a new symphony by VOLKMANN; the overture to "Fingal's Cave," by MENDELSSOHN, and the overture "Les deux Journées," by CHERUBINI. The symphony is by a new composer, who has been greatly extolled and greatly blamed by his cotemporaries, and with perfect justice on both sides. There are things in the symphony to excite admiration, and things in it which are simply ridiculous. VOLKMANN's orchestral figures are usually good, and he imitates and repeats them with considerable skill. Where he can secure an *ensemble* he is effective, but his use of separate instruments is awkward. This is particularly so with the wood instruments, whose shrill tones are constantly rending the harmonic tissue, and causing a belief that three or four players are in a state of inebriety. The *finale* to the symphony is vigorously scored. Under ordinary circumstances it must always make a success. But it is impossible to believe that this class of music can ever become classic. Mr. VOLKMANN has written a clever work, and adapted himself to the required form. Untrammeled by the schools he will, we doubt not, do better things. Of the overtures it is unnecessary to speak. They were rendered faultlessly, as also was the symphony which, by the way, is remarkably difficult. Mr. CARL BERGMANN presided in the orchestra. The next concert takes place on March 9, when BEETHOVEN'S Second Symphony, LISZT'S *Poème Symphonique* "Tasso," and the overture to the "Magic Flute" will be performed.

Mr. HARRISON'S twenty-second Sunday concert took place last evening at Steinway Hall. The largest attendance which has yet been gathered within the spacious walls of that establishment was present on the occasion—upward of three thousand persons being there. The extension room—used for piano recitals, &c.—had to be thrown open, so that there was a mass of humanity extending clear through from Fourteenth to Fifteenth-street. The occasion was the *rentrée* of Mme. PAREPA, who has now fallen under the spirited and sole management of Mr. L. F. HARRISON, who not only is the cause of people becoming famous, but inherits the fame of others, as in the case of Mme. RISTORI and now of Mme. PAREPA. This charming singer and great artiste has never been heard to better advantage than she was last night. In the grand aria from "Elijah," Hear ye Israel, the purity, power and precision of her voice were superbly demonstrated. In oratorio music it is not merely quantity, but quality of voice that is required. There has never been an artist in America who has supplied this more abundantly. The precise coloring of the composition is presented by Mme. PAREPA, simply but powerfully, and without the faintest appearance of effort. In an executive point of view, she is, of course, equal to anything. We are glad that Mr. HARRISON intends to give the lady a chance of displaying her wonderful mastery of schools and manners, of permitting her, indeed, to sing pieces worthy of her extraordinary powers. The song from "Judas Maccabeus" was rendered as faultlessly as the one from "Elijah," with distinct enunciation of the words and absolute musical effect. In response to an overwhelming *encore*, Mme. PAREPA substituted a charming ballad by BENEDICT, called the "Bird that Comes to Me in Spring." The intelligent fowl could not have found a more delightful *historienne*. Mr. S. B. MILLS played CHOPIN's "Berceuse" delightfully. In the second part he gave us an effective and brilliant arrangement of the "Spinning Song," from WAGNER's opera of the "Flying Dutchman." The transcription is by Mr. WOLLENHAUPT—one of the latest of that lamented composer's productions. Mr. MILLS' performance of this and the other pieces was simply perfect. In clear articulation of the fingers, in beauty of touch, and in the absolute certainty of execution, there is no pianist now before the public who can compare with Mr. MILLS. Mr. CARL ROSA played a couple of solos with his accustomed fineness and delicacy. The orchestra, under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, was excellent, and played four unhackneyed pieces. The programme last night was in every way fresh, and gave abundant satisfaction to the audience. It will, to some extent, be repeated to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where Mme. PAREPA and the artists we have named appear.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.—The Monday concerts at the Brooklyn Academy of Music have become a notable feature in the social life of Brooklyn. To-night Mr. HARRISON signalizes his management by the introduction of the best artists of the Parepa Troupe, and the grand orchestra under the conduct of Mr. THOMAS. At the last concert, Miss NETTIE STERLING, whose success at the Philharmonic of Saturday evening was absolute and eminently gratifying, sang with rare beauty and *eclat*, establishing herself in the favor of a somewhat critical audience. We trust that the enterprise displayed by Mr. HARRISON in the inauguration of these concerts, and the admirable pluck evinced under the most discouraging results, will to-night be recognised by the public, in whose service he is so industrious and commendable a worker.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN. Mr. MARETZEK announces one night of Italian Opera in Brooklyn. He proposes on Thursday evening to present "Fra Diavolo," with the cast that secured so effective an interpretation of that work at Winter Garden. Miss KELLOGG, Mme. TESTA, MAZZOLENI, BONCONI, and excellent artists in the subordinate *rôles*, are on the bill, and doubtless the opportunity will be largely availed of by the music lovers of both cities.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT. — Miss FLORENCE RICE, a favorite church and concert singer in Brooklyn, will give a grand miscellaneous concert at the Academy on Friday evening. The church music of Brooklyn is eminently good and bad. In Trinity and Grace Churches, at the Church of Our Saviour, at Dr. BARTLETT's, at several of the leading Catholic Churches, the choir singing is a distinctive and meritorious feature. Indeed, the singing at Trinity Church is so attractive that crowds regularly attend the service solely to listen to WARREN's playing and Mrs. COMSTOCK's singing. At Mr. BEECHER's church the singing of the choir is by no means creditable, and the organ playing is below mediocrity, for the very good reason that Mr. BEECHER has educated his congregation to do its own praising, so that the organist and his many voices are of very little account. Miss RICE is the leading singer in one of Brooklyn's choicest choirs and makes her little venture before a general audience with the best wishes of all churchists, and with every indication of success.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.—This political manual for 1867 is out, and is an improvement upon the one for 1866. Some of the names of Senators and Representatives are curiously classified, but that is, perhaps, of small consequence; but the mixing of names is slightly puzzling; as, for instance: Page 20—Senators from Tennessee in Thirty-ninth Congress, *David T. Patterson* and J. S. Fowler; on page 23, Senators from Tennessee for the Fortieth Congress, DAVID T. FOWLER and *J. S. Patterson*. Politically these gentlemen are divided so as to make four men, thus: *David T. Patterson* and *J. S. Patterson* are Democrats, and J. S. Fowler and David T. Fowler are Republicans. The book is, nevertheless, exceedingly valuable for full returns of recent elections, as accurately printed as possible, and for a compact digest of laws passed at the last session of Congress, progress of the Constitutional Amendment, State Governments, &c.

We have also before us a pinchbeck affair on a Democratic basis, got out by publishers who during the war issued a rabid Secession newspaper. These men have made their almanac a tolerably close copy of the *Tribune* publication, for what purpose the public can judge, and perhaps the law against imitating trade marks might settle.

STATISTICAL PAMPHLET.—Mr. J. DISTURNELL publishes the "Census of the United States and Territories and of British America, giving the population by counties and districts, together with the cities and principal towns, copied from the latest official census of both countries." The information is ancient and valuable, the county population (1860) of the United States, with that of the principal cities, having been published in 1861-62 in several almanacs, books, &c. The British colonies come down as follows: Canada, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia to the census of 1861; New-Foundland to that of 1837; British Columbia estimated, and Vancouver's Island to the figures of 1861. Some people would suppose that in giving population the latest census should be used; but in this little document the enumeration in New-York State in 1865 is quite ignored. Perhaps it will appear in the next or some subsequent effort of the "American Petermann."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Long Island Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Long Island Railroad and its management is a proper subject for Legislative interference.

If there ever were a railroad in this or any other country that has been and still is so badly equipped and badly managed as is the Long Island Railroad I should like to hear of it, if for no other end than to compare it with the Long Island. It is a notorious fact that there has not been a train of cars over the road since the 16th of the present month, and when inquiry is made at the office at Hunter's Point when they will be likely to run, the answer is of the most insulting character, and you are told to find out the best way you can. The passenger-cars are filthy, cold and unfit for people to ride in, and as for what they call the smoking-car it is an abomination; and for the information of your readers and those who have no occasion to ride over the road I will give you a description. The one used on the Express or afternoon train is lined with green glazed muslin, backs and cushions the same, stuffed with moss or pig's hair, all torn and ragged, the cussions not of sufficient length to cover the seats; several of the glass in the sashes broken, and when it storms the floor is covered with limpid mud; stove broken and the pipe thereof disjointed so as to let the smoke in the car, for the purpose, I presume, of giving it the name of smoking-car: not a ventilator sash or blind that has a fastening to hold it in its place, either up or down; one end of the car or pen is divided off for a baggage-room, the door of which is fastened so there is no egress from the pen while the car is in motion. I believe the Sanitary Commission have control over Hunters Point, and if they have I beg to call their attention to this pest pen, for I verily believe it is calculated to breed a pestilence. Only imagine this pen full of people, (for they are compelled through force of circumstances to ride in it) crowded in, packed and standing up like a city rail car, with a sprinkling of dogs and niggers, Dutch piper and Irish dudheen, together with a smoky lamp to help along, and the oil therefrom dripping over the unlucky one who chances to get the seat immediately under it; and add to the above the various styles of little creepers of various sizes and shapes, that inhabit filthy places, and you have a complete portrait of the smoking-car of the Long Island Railroad. The gentlemanly President of this road is a perfect paragon of politeness. If ladies ask for a seat, and complain of not getting one, he (this gentlemanly President) will tell them in the most elegant language, if they do not like the accommodation offered, they have the right to walk to their destination. He is a perfect gentleman, and understands the management of railroads and treatment of passengers better than any man I ever knew or heard of. And in proof of what I say I refer to the picture above of one of the cars furnished by him for his passengers. Is there no relief from the kind—I may say affectionate—attentions of this President? All the Long Islanders pray for him night and day; and when not praying, they think of him by day and dream of him by night. No man living or dead ever had so many prayers offered for him, and no man ever was so much thought of as the President of the Long Island Railroad, and I doubt if any man gave so much reason.

Some day when I get time I will give you a full description of the track, passenger cars, depot, stations, &c., and the prompt delivery of passengers and freight. I think the whole thing, from President down, deserves an extended notice at the hands of the Press. A. L. I. B. B. PASSENGER.

City Railroad Abuses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Are we always to endure the abuse of City Railroad Companies? Can no means be devised by which these monopolies may be made to respect at least what is stipulated in their charters?

But evasion of the law is not the extent of their willful proceedings—the lives of passengers are frequently endangered by the careless manner in which the cars are stopped and started, and the convenience of those who are obliged to rely upon the "conductor's memory" for stopping the car where they wish to get out, is often very severely taxed.

Only yesterday, a lady, while attempting to get on the front platform (which the conductor requested her to do,) was saved from being thrown under the wheels of a car by a gentleman, who happened at the time to be passing, springing to her relief. Such adventures as this take place almost daily, and all that excites surprise is that so few accidents of a really serious nature occur.

The other day, while coming up town, a lady, a stranger in the City, asked the man who every ten or fifteen minutes took occasion to force his way through the unfortunate crowd, singing out, "Move ahead a little, gentlemen; plenty of room," if he would have the kindness to stop at Thirteenth-street. Thirteenth-street came and went; no bell sounded. Finally, growing impatient, the lady again asked to be let off at Thirteenth-street. The bell was rung, and the lady allowed to leave with the positive assurance that Thirteenth-street was "only a few blocks down."

For outrages like these the Companies should be held responsible. Time to many is equivalent to money; hence, taking time without leave is stealing from their purse. And the conductors who, through gross neglect, are guilty of these acts of petit larceny, should be made to account for their pilferings in the same manner that the thief is for thoughtlessly putting his hand into another person's pocket.

These are only single instances in the long catalogue of crimes recorded against "the faithful servants" of the public.

Can we not have a change? If for the better, the managers of City railroads will receive a reward of grateful thanks—if for the worse, the wrath of an injured community, which has already been withheld too long. PARSH.

Small Salaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You remark, very justly, in your paper to-day, that the "whole scheme of taxation on incomes calls for revision," and that the "burden now falls most heavily upon shoulders that are least able to bear it."

The whole scheme, as now adjusted, falls most heavily upon men of small incomes who have families to support. If it is not the policy of the Government to encourage marriage and the formation of families by granting exclusive privileges to married men, it certainly should not discourage them by discriminating against men of family. The present law does so discriminate by compelling married men to pay more, in proportion, to

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Abstracts of Bills.

NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY.

Senator H. C. MURPHY introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge over the East River, and naming as corporators John T. Hoffman, S. B. Chittenden, Edward Ruggles, Samuel Booth, Granville T. Jenks, Alex. McCue, Henry E. Pierrepont, Martin Kalbfleisch, Chas. A. Townsend, Henry G. Stebbins, Chas. E. Bill, Chas. L. Mitchell, S. L. Husted, Wm. A. Fowler, A. H. Greene, E. W. Corlies, William C. Rushmore, E. S. Mills, A. W. Craven, A. W. Benson, John N. Hayward, J. Van Anden, A. M. Wood, Wm. Marshall, S. McLean, John H. Prentice, Edmond Driggs, John P. Atkinson, John Norton, Wm. Hunter, Jr., and J. Carson Brevoort.

INSOLVENT BANKS.

Senator FOLGER introduced a bill providing that all proceedings against the receivers of any insolvent Banking Association shall have the same preference in Courts as is granted by section 32 of an act passed April 5, 1849, in regard to "Responsibility of Stockholders."

TO CREATE A BUREAU IN THE LAW DEPARTMENT IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. G. W. BUCK introduced a bill providing that there shall be a bureau established, the chief officer of which shall be appointed and hold office during the pleasure of the Corporaiton Counsel of the City, to be called the "Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes." The Receiver of Taxes shall send to this officer all cases of personal debts on arrears of taxes embraced in the assessment rolls, when such assessment is $1,000 or more.

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill providing that the Commissioners of the Park be authorized to construct an entrance for pedestrians on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, opposite Eighty-sixth-street, by building a stone stairway.

MANHATTAN SAFE COMPANY.

The bill introduced by Mr. PURDY names as corporators Justus Palmer, Edward Schell, S. M. Ostrander, Wm. Jarvis, S. R. Sherwood, T. J. Pope, H. Baker, J. D. Little and Jesse Colbrook.

IMPORTANT TO BOARDS OF REGISTRY.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill providing that naturalized citizens, on presenting themselves before the Boards of Registry, who have lost their certificates of naturalization, and who desire to be placed on the Registry list, shall be examined by the Board as to the fact whether or not they have made a reasonable search to procure their papers of naturalization; and if such persons, appearing before said Board, shall prove, by affidavit made in the presence of the Board, that they are unable to obtain a copy of their certificates of naturalization, then the Board of Registry shall, in every case, place immediately, and without further delay, the names of all such naturalized citizens on the Registry.

RAILROAD ON TENTH AND OTHER STREETS.

The bill introduced by Mr. OAKEY names as corporators G. L. Knapp, J. S. Underhill, C. C. Talht, C. H. Corbett, F. W. Kalbfleisch, W. R. Marsh, and H. Sandford Spofford. The route proposed commences at Tenth-street, at the easterly extremity of the same, along Tenth-street to Stuyvesant, Astor-place, to Waverly-place, to Christopher-street, to West-street, to Canal street; returning along West-street, to Amos-street, to West Tenth-street, to the place of beginning.

RAILROAD IN AVENUE C.

Mr. CREEGAN introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad along the following streets, commencing Tenth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, to Fifth-avenue, to Seventeenth-street, to Avenue C, to Pitt-street, to Delancey-street, to Broome-street, to East-street, to Cherry-street, to Market-street, to South-street, to Catharine-street ferry, East River, returning along Catharine, Water, East and Cherry streets, to place of beginning.

PAY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRIDLEY introduced a bill providing that the salaries of the members of the Fire Department shall be as follows:

To privates, drivers and tillermen, (per annum)	$1,000
Engineers	1,200
Assistant Foremen	1,100
Foreman	1,300
District Engineers	2,000
Assistant Engineer	3,000
Chief-Engineer	4,500
Secretary	3,500
Book-keeper	2,500
First Clerk	2,500
Clerk to Chief-Engineer	1,800
Assistant Clerk	1,200
Messengers and supply keepers	1,200
Superintendent of horses	2,000
Telegraph Officers	1,500
Superintendent of Telegraph	2,500
Line men	1,200
Battery men	800
Bell ringers	1,000

CONFIRMING TITLE.

Mr. DEVELIN introduced a bill providing that the title of CHARLES GRAEBE to the lands and buildings in Broad-street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, known as No. 50, be confirmed.

Longitude by the Atlantic Cable.

Though the importance of the submarine telegraph across the Atlantic is chiefly felt commercially, there are other and very interesting uses to which it may be put. One of these is the determination of the difference of geographical longitude between the New and the Old Worlds. The Boston *Transcript* says:

"The telegraphic method of determining longitudes far surpasses all others in the accuracy of its results. Its inception is due to S. C. WALKER of the United States Coast Survey, but its full development in the form which is now employed in the Coast Survey is the work of Dr. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, who, everything considered, stands undoubtedly at the head of American astronomical science.

During the past fifteen or twenty years the coast survey has determined by this method the longitude differences of a series of points in the United States, with an exactness far surpassing what has ever been attained on the other side of the Atlantic. Indeed, in all work of this kind Europeans seem to meet with singularly poor success.

The difference of longitude between England and America has hitherto rested upon the chronometric expeditions instituted by the Coast Survey during the years of 1849-51 and 1855. Fifty chronometers were transported between Liverpool, Eng., and Cambridge, Mass., three times in each direction across the Atlantic. The probable error of the result of these expeditions was nineteen-hundredths of a second. The value thus obtained, though for all practical purposes sufficiently precise, is not so for the necessities of astronomical science in its present refined state. When, therefore, the success of the cable provided telegraphic transatlantic connection with England, parties of the Coast Survey were formed under the direction of Dr. B. A. GOULD, to take advantage of this means of obtaining a value more precise than that furnished by the chronometric expeditions, allusion to which has been made.

The peculiarities in the methods and apparatus employed in working the cable, render the process of determining the longitude by its means different in many respects from that by the land telegraph lines. New obstacles, which made success exceedingly doubtful, were to be surmounted, and new sources of error eliminated. But thanks to the genius, experience and perseverance of Dr. GOULD, these have been overcome, and results of remarkable precision elicited. The probable error of the resulting longitude is about four hundreths of a second. Perhaps it will give the reader a clearer idea of the nicety implied in this, by stating that a distance of about nineteen hundred miles has been measured, and that the measure is not probably more than forty feet from the truth.

The time required for a signal to pass through the cable has been discovered with still greater precision to be thirty-one hundreths of a second; which is probably not in error by one hundreth of a second.

This is equivalent to a velocity of 6,020 miles a second, and is notably less than the velocity of the electric fluid upon land lines, which numerous observations has shown to average 16,000 miles a second.

It should be a matter of national pride that Americans have obtained the precedence in a work of such importance. This importance will perhaps be more popularly appreciated from the fact that this longitude determination was fully determined upon, and partially prepared for, by the English, and seriously contemplated by the French, when Americans, with characteristic vivacity, stepped in and bore away the prize.

The San Francisco Mint.

The San Francisco *Times* gives the following account of the amount of money coined at the mint in that city during the past year: From Jan. 1 to Dec. 22, when it closed for the purpose of making up its annual balance, upwards of $20,000,000 in gold was coined, and about $400,000 in silver. In 1865 the gold coinage reached $21,233,500, and the silver $371,150. In 1864 the gold coinage footed up $15,917,650, and the silver $365,000, making a total of $58,287,290 in three years—a sum much larger than the amount of specie in all the banks in the United States, according to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The deposits of bullion at the mint were as follows, for each month in the year: January, 27,299.40 ounces; February, 55,880.60; March, 65,210.50; April, 68,709.45; May, 123,349.60; June, 51,227.19; July, 56,685.99; August, 107,641.38; September, 114,489.38; October, 125,652.27; November, 117,491.94; December, 46,296.12. Total, 959,934.87 ounces.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 19th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 8th 18th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
NO. 102 BROADWDAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

JAN. 15, 1867.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

BOWLES, DREVET & CO.,
NO. 24 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

Circular traveling credits issued and cashed.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct	$4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of	500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40)	1,300,000
Say present total value of	$6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about	$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at	10,000,000
Showing a total value of	$22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers.
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$2,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,89 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1867.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

WM. CLARKE, [illegible], [illegible]ELL, CHAS. H. O'NEILL, } Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 116 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office, No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ARTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company held this day, VINCENT TILYOU was elected President, and CHARLES BAMBURGH Secretary of the Company.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.

ISAAC N. WAGENEN, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent., declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Lawrence Railroad Company, due 1st February, will be paid at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, on and after that date.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107⅛	107⅜	June, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜
Coupon, 1881	107⅛	107⅜	July, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	105⅜	105⅝	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅛	107⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	115
5-20 " new, '65	104⅛	104⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	114
10-40 Registered	99⅛	99⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅜	111⅞
10-40 Coupon	99⅝	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	110⅞
Gold	134	134½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	110⅝
August, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
&c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	90,312

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st. proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20; $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867	$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.

THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; no brokerage. Apply to R. SHERRILL, No. 745 Greenwich-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton-st.,) N. Y.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contracter will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)

3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, [illegible]x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any re[illegible]red size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS. (ENGINE SIZED.)

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
00 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
00 reams measuring 18x34 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily,
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M. J.-Gen. Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 31st., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately*, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereof*, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
15,000 sup. feet roofing felt or tarred paper.
4 dozen rim locks, tumbler 7 inches.
250 feet rubber hose with couplings 1 inch.
4 dozen globe stop-valves, ¾ inch to 1½ inches.
24 boiler tubes, American, lap-welded, 2 inches diameter, 7 feet 3 inches long.
One planing-machine to plane 8 feet long, 30 inches wide and 28 inches high.
One Former machine, No. 00, extra large, for heavy plate (double geared) rollers, 3 inches diameter, 37 inches long.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
300 pounds copper wire, for coupling hose.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
877 light double thick crown glass.
2,500 pounds red lead, dry.
22,525 pounds white lead, in oil.
5,000 pounds black paint, in oil, 25-lb. and 50-lb. kegs.
2,000 pounds yellow ochre.
500 pounds green paint, in oil, 10-lb. cans.
2,600 pounds white zinc paint.
50 gallons Demar varnish, 10-gallon cans.
50 sash tools.
100 yards hair cloth, 30 inches.
500 yards gimp.
20 gross upholsterer's buttons.
25 coils B lead pipe, ¾ inch to 1½ inches.
500 oars, 12 feet to 17 feet.
1,000 pounds copper boat-nails, 6s, 8s, 10s.
250 kegs and 22,080 pounds wrought-iron spikes, 6 inch to 9 inch.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
8,000 feet black walnut, 1 to 3 inches thick.
6,000 feet white pine box, 1 to 1½ inches.
100 Martin boiler tube brushes.
6 dozen door mats (one-half rubber.)
50 seamless brass boiler tubes, 5 feet long, 2¼ inches outside diameter.
2 circular heads, 76½ inches diameter, ⅝ inch thick, charcoal boiler plate No. 1.
400 feet copper wire rope, ⅜ inch diameter.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
300 yards unbleached muslin.
100 pounds camphor.
100 sheep-skins, in wool.
200 gallons boiled linseed oil.
100 gallons Winter-strained sperm oil.
3 lengths of leather hose, 50 feet each, with "Gaylor's" patent couplings.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT OIL-PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 30 and 31, at 7½ o'clock, at their new and spacious FINE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-av., southwest corner of Fourteenth-st., a large and valuable collection of ancient OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the entire gallery of a well-known connoisseur of this city, collected during the last thirty years in Europe, Canada and America, and never before publicly exhibited in this country.

In this collection are many very fine pictures, pronounced by connoisseurs to be undoubted originals, which are particularly worthy of the attention of the art public. Among them will be found the works of

Rubens,	Bassano,	Paola Veronese,
Rembrandt,	P. Bril,	Brenghel,
J. Vernet,	D. Teniers,	Berghems,
Corregio,	Velasquez,	Watteau,
Wovermans,	Van Bemmil,	Salvator Rosa,
M. Carrauaggio,	Lairesse,	DeHeern,
Maralle,	Guercino,	Giordana, and others.

The above are now on exhibition day and evening at the galleries as above. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers or at the gallery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway by order of the executor of the estate, of John C. Hitchcock, deceased:

6 shares Preferred 8 per cent. Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; 4 per cent. semi-annual interest due Feb. 1.

$13,836 Dividend Scrip New-Jersey Zinc Co., bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July.

130 shares Common Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; since the 1st of July last two dividends of 7 per cent. each, and one of 6 per cent., amounting together to 20 per cent., have been paid from the earnings of the Company.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., viz.:

$285 of year 1859.	$720 of year 1863.
$530 of year 1861.	$720 of year 1862.

FORTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE.

30,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.
ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

30,000 TONS

of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February, 1867.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

NO. 152 BARCLAY-ST.—The most substantial, elegant and convenient five-story and basement marble-front store and building; the lot is 25x100; the building as follows: basement and store 25x95, the second, third, fourth and fifth stories 25x85.

Map and particulars at the office.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR SALESROOMS, NOS. 694 AND 696 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 4TH-ST.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, JAN. 28 AND 29, AT 4 O'CLOCK.

CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY.—Chiefly of works relating to the HISTORY OF AMERICA, general and local, including many that are very choice and exceedingly scarce; and a collection of valuable Voyages and Travels. Also, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, embracing Lord Kingsborough's "Antiquities of Mexico," in 9 vols., folio, half morocco, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on view.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 30, at 4 o'clock, and the two following days, at the same hour:

The entire ART LIBRARY of Mr. S. P. AVERY (who is going to Europe, having been appointed agent for the American Art Department at the Paris Exposition), comprising an extensive collection of SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, gathered by him with much care during many years as an engraver, with special reference to the quality of the illustrations. Many of the books are richly bound. Also, a great great variety of FINE ENGRAVINGS, Photographs, Chromos and Lithographs, in frames and in sheets. And also TWO MAHOGANY BOOKCASES, WALNUT LIBRARY TABLE, EASELS, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the articles are on exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON STATE, BEAVER, PEARL, GREENWICH, WATER, JOHN, FRONT AND JACKSON STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

STATE-ST.—No. 7, running through to No. 16 Pearl-st.
BEAVER-ST.—No. 95, near Wall-st.
GREENWICH-ST.—No. 26, near Morris-st.
PEARL-ST.—No. 272, running through to No. 207 Water-st.; on No. 272 is a four-story new store, 32.9¼x68 feet.
PEARL-ST.—Nos. 231, 233 and 235, southwest corner and including No. 118 John-st.
FRONT-ST.—Nos. 343, 345 and 347, northeast corner of Jackson-st., 70x75 feet.

SAMUEL ROGERS,
WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER,
N. P. ROGERS.
Executors and Trustees of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, WARREN AND DUANE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Ralph I. Bush, deceased:

GREENWICH-ST.—The five story and attic brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Dey and Fulton sts., and known as No. 186, being 22.11 by an average depth of 54 feet.

WARREN-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Warren-st., near West-st., and known as No. 122, being 23x90 feet.

DUANE-ST.—The five-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Duane-st., near Greenwich-st., and known as No. 186, being 20x50 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CATHARINE AND HENRY STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of William B. Crosby, deceased:

CATHARINE-ST.—No. 24, northwest corner of Henry-st. Valuable lot with buildings. Lot 20.3 front, 19.2 rear, by 100 feet in depth.

HENRY-ST.—Valuable lot with buildings, No. 53 Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts., 25x100 feet.

TERMS CASH.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORES AND DWELLINGS IN BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange Salesrooms, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the valuable store, No. 267 Fulton, near Tillary-st.; the large store and two dwellings, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Nassau-st., at the corner of Pearl-st.; the brick house and lot, No. 110 Warren-st., near Hoyt-st.; the two brick houses and lots, Nos. 153 and 157 Degraw-st., near Hicks-st.; seven frame houses and lots on Ryerson and Houston sts., near De Kalb-av. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 10 three-story brick houses and lots, as follows: Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st., having high stoops, with brown-stone basements. Also, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 8th-av. No. 27 is a valuable corner store, doing a large business. This property is in the Ninth Ward, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Gansevoort Market, and is desirable as an investment. Maps can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NO. 197 PEARL-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, to close an estate:

SOUTHWEST CORNER PEARL-ST. AND MAIDEN-LANE—The valuable four-story brick store and lot, No. 197 Pearl-st., being 20 feet 9 inches front, 27 feet 9 inches rear by 47 feet in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Book Trade Salesrooms No. 498 Broadway.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN. 28 AND 29—Sale of a valuable Private Library, containing a large assortment of standard and popular literature; among which may be mentioned Appleton's Cyclopedia, 16 vols.; Buffon's Œuvres, 29 vols.; L'Ancien Moniteur, 32 vols.; Burke's Works, 8 vols., full calf, elegant; Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, 5 vols., 4to., half mor.; London Punch, 29 vols., &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MADE TO ORDER BY BELTER, AND BRUNER & MOORE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.:

Costly parlor suites, richly carved in satin figured brocatel, with the etegeres and centre tables to match; pier and mantel mirrors, fine dining-room and hall furniture, in black walnut; superb rosewood wardrobe with bedroom furniture to match; fine feather beds, mattresses, &c.; office furniture, desks, chairs, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL, MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

120,000 pounds gun metal,	225 sets harness, artillery,
155,000 pounds shot and shell,	2,400 cavalry saddles,
9,000 pounds old lead,	5,000 pounds brass,

247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accouterments, collars, saddles, (artillery;) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:

350,000 pounds gun metal.
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER & DENISON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property on

AMITY-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 19, north side, between Mercer and Greene sts., 19x75.

WEST 26TH-ST.—Four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 58, south side, between Broadway and 6th-av.

Terms easy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight-hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF DISTRAINED GOODS.—Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the bonded warehouse of MICHAEL J. RYAN, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., 25 packages, containing about 200 gross of fancy dress buttons, distrained upon for non-payment of internal revenue taxes.

J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALFRED J. WATTS, of Brooklyn, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in processes for preparing gold, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.

Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SYRUP POTS FOR SALE—AT THE AMERican Papier-mache Manufacturing Co., corner Box-st. and Union-av., Greenpoint. About 10,000 iron titiar syrup pots at a low figure; or will exchange for lump or bastard moulds, or bastard pots.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman not long in the country, either as assistant nurse or to do chamberwork and sewing; will be found willing and industrious in any light position to a respectable family; can refer to first-class families as to character and respectability. Call for two days at No. 1,271 Broadway, one door from 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family, to do chamber work and waiting, or would do general housework; has good city references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 358 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is neat, economical and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Apply at No. 123 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by the bottle. Call at her present employer's, No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; will assist in washing and ironing if required; understands cooking thoroughly; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, THE position of housekeeper, or would take care of an invalid: has had long experience and first-class City references. Call on Monday at No. 153 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands meats, soups, game, pastry, &c.; good City reference from her last place. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch girl a situation as a good cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing: the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 132 West 27th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; can bring good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Macdougal-st., corner of Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and plain seamstress, by a highly recommended and competent young woman, who is neat and obliging. Call or address B. M., Harrison's, No. 164 West-20th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly—soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; is willing to do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; or as chambermaid and do fine washing; is a kind and willing girl; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN American woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 Forsyth-st., in the rear basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl in the City or country as chambermaid and waiter or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a young woman, a Protestant; good references given. Apply at No. 24 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WET-NURSES, MALE AND FEMALE, nurses with reference and experience can be obtained daily at L. & A. HANSEN'S, cuppers and leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 311 4TH-AV., MAY be found a large number of very select servants, viz.: cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses and girls for every work; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young Englishman; is a thorough groom and experienced driver, neat appearance, obliging disposition, and will be found a most responsible and efficient Coachman. Very best of references given. Apply at No. 122 West 25th-st., private stable, or address R. J. LITTELL.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COACHMAN and gardener a situation as first-rate man around a gentleman's place; will work for moderate wages, and has A No. 1 City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9. Inquire for GROOM.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best references can be given; either City or country. Address, for three days, THOMAS KILCOYNE, No. 8 West-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, or useful man; understands the care of horses, cows, stock, &c.; willing to make himself useful and obliging; City or country; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman; one who understands his business, and can come well recommended. Address W. H. S., Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN having good City reference, a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 87 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MANAGER IN A woolen factory; has had 20 years' experience. Call at 8 West-st., New-York, for three days. D. REILLY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a private family. None need call this morning, at No. 53 East 20th-st., but those who understand their business and can bring first-class City references.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR WAITER IN A gentleman's family; only those thoroughly competent and well recommended need apply. Inquire at No. 16 Gramercy Park, Monday, from 9 to 11.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE for the office of a wholesale hardware house, one who lives with his parents. Address W., Box No. 2,000 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN SERVANT as waiter in a private family; none need apply but those who can furnish the best reference, at 98 Pine-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.

A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

KALDENBERG & SON,

Nos. 4 and 6 John-st., manufacturers of genuine Meerschaum Pipes, inform the public that the pipes destined for the World's Fair are on exhibition. Jobbing and repairing, &c., &c. Please send for circulars.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY are hereby notified that the funeral of Mr. JOSEPH LEVY will take place THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 359 West 36th-st. By order:

B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLERS, HOISTING-MACHINES and TRUNK ENGINES, of the most compact and simple construction, *at low prices*, constantly on hand.

ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY,
SALESROOM NO. 155 DUANE-ST.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.........$100 | Lower Saloon.........$80
Second class...$50.

An experienced surgeon on board. The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON......SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE.......SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE.........SATURDAY, Mar. 2

And every Saturday thereafter. An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates. Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 57 Broadway. For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA, CRAIG..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD.......SATURDAY, Feb. 9
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY......Feb. 2
KANGAROO..............WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY......Feb. 9
CITY OF DUBLIN........WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY......Feb. 16

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.......$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.. 95 | Steerage to London...... 34
First Cabin to Paris... 105 | Steerage to Paris....... 40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO.....Jan. 30
ETOLA.....Feb. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk. For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50

Payable in gold or its equivalent. No freight received on day before sailing. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships
EAGLE.........GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA.......BARTON....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Feb. 16

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship ______, Capt. ______, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. GRANT will follow Feb. 9.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galveston. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, Jan. 30, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on Friday, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received on company Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, until 3 P. M. on day before sailing of steamer.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on the pier.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:

SIR: Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana," P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, Capt. CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 14 E. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Feb. 16.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:82 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF VALENTINES IN THE CITY, Wholesale and Retail, CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 78 Nassau-st.

VALENTINES.

Over $21 worth sent on receipt of $10—Strong's sample lot to the trade. Address T. W. STRONG, manufacturer, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE elegant English basement brown-stone house No. 418 5th-av., near 38th-st., finished and furnished in the most costly manner, and now only in the market in consequence of the owner being called out of the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 96 Broadway,

Offer the following desirable property for sale:
On Spring-st., near Laurens-st.
On Spring-st., near Sullivan-st.
On Prince-st., near Mercer-st.
On Marion-st., near Spring-st.
On Spring-st., corner east of Broadway.
On Spring-st., corner west of Broadway.
On Greene-st., near Prince.
On Amity-st., corner near Broadway.
On Amity-st., near Laurens-st.
Other desirable property in the 5th and 8th Wards, in improving locations.
Also, desirable dwelling-houses and lots on the principal avenues and streets.
Also, lots on the Central Park.
Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, lots on 5th-av., south of the Park.
Also, lots on the principal streets and avenues; suitable for immediate improvements.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS, Office Nos. 4 and 6 Pine, Room No. 3,

Has for sale a large number of first-class houses on FIFTH, MADISON and PARK Avenues, and on the principal streets in the most desirable parts of the City.

Also, BUSINESS PROPERTY in improving localities.

Parties having properties to SELL or LEASE are respectfully solicited to place them in his hands, and may be assured of proper and prompt attention.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.

TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., FARM FOR SALE—It lies within 1¼ miles of the town, and contains 81 acres; improvements consist of a comfortable farmhouse, newly repaired, new barn, new fences, &c. Location the most desirable in New-Jersey, being near the celebrated farms of Hon. Geo. T. Cobb, Francis S. Lathrop, Esq., Alfred Treadwell, Esq., and adjoining the model farm of Prof. Kitchell. On the farm is a beautiful natural grove, on a most eligible building site, from which there is a magnificent view; also, a spring of great volume, capable of supplying a succession of fish-ponds. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM CONSISTING of about 560 acres of rich tillable land, situated in the fertile valley of the Genesee, the whole being under a high state of cultivation; also, a large and commodious mansion and the necessary outbuildings; large orchard, garden, &c.; direct communication by water and rail with the City of New-York; the property may be divided so as to form two or more eligible farms, and half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps or particulars apply to Dr. H. G. PIFFARD, No. 357 2d-av., or to DAVID PIFFARD, on the premises, Genesee, Livingston Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED first-class dwelling-house No. 23 West 39th-st., with immediate possession.

Also the adjoining house, same size, unfurnished.

Also No. 497 5th-av., and a large number of other first-class houses on 5th and Madison avs. and on all Murray Hill streets.

Houses wanted, either to purchase or hire, for first-class parties.

S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, on Park-av., Murray Hill, one of the most complete, desirable and substantially-built residences in this City. The house is located on one of the best corners, is about 40 feet wide, with every convenience; built and furnished without regard to cost; there are five lots of land in all; price for the whole establishment, including furniture, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, No. 39 Washington-square, with furniture. Also, the double house, No. 141 Macdougal-st., corner 4th-st., 34 feet wide. Also, the warehouse Nos. 40 and 42 New-st., about 50 feet square. For terms and price apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 18 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 8.8 Post-office, or No. 18 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B. Washington, D. C.

THIRD AV., MOTT HAVEN, WESTCHESTER CO.—For Sale—A large house, in good order, and over eight lots, on Third-av., or Boston Road, opposite 140th-st., Mott Haven. This property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and worthy the attention of parties seeking business locations or for an investment. Apply on premises.

STORES FOR SALE.—NO. 92 JOHN-ST., No. 78 Maiden-lane.
Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, adjoining the ferry.
Also, 520 lots on Newtown Creek.
52 acres on south side of Staten Island. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $5,000, with immediate possession, a pretty cottage, containing ten rooms, pleasantly located on the water, near Stamford, Conn. Outbuildings and four acres of ground. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from Barclay-st., for sale, containing nine rooms, at $8,000. For particulars apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J., or T. B. MERRICK & CO., No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished, a first-class, high stoop, brown stone house, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs, with immediate possession; price low. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—(IN FEE) ON 8TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., two very desirable four-story houses adjoining: they are full width, well arranged, and in perfect order; terms to suit. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON HOUSTON-ST., 103 FEET WEST of Broadway, a plot of about 50 feet front, with two buildings that will pay a good interest; terms easy. Apply to the owner at No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M. Brokerage allowed.

FARMS FOR SALE.—ONE OF 62 ACRES, $10,000; one of 70 acres, $13,500; one of 150 acres, $14,000; one of 84 acres for $8,400; a number of farms for sale from $2,400 up to $15,000; one hour from the City. By CAMPBELL, KELLY & CO., No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A VALUABLE CORner property, suitable for store purposes, in a central business location near Broadway; ten years' lease; price moderate; terms easy; title perfect. Address OWNER, Box No. 145 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE, A choice plot of about 58x100; very suitable for piano-forte, furniture, &c., salesrooms. The old buildings pay interest on the cost. Possession May 1. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in Lexington-av., near 28th-st., in complete order; fine location. Apply to STEELE, RAYMOND & CO., No. 60 White-st.

A BARGAIN.—112 ACRES, ADJOINING WAverley Station, L. I.; new two-story brick house, barn and wagon house; only $4,350. Full particulars by LAWS, No. 118 Perry-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 49 CLINton-place. Thoroughly built and in good order. Price, $18,500. J. L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av, and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN WESTchester County, and within thirty miles of New-York City, with a few acres of land; must be in a healthy location. Address, with particulars, JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Building, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A 5TH-AV. CORNER house and lot, (English basement preferred,) within a few blocks of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 113 Times Office, stating location, price, and how much may remain on bond and mortgage.

STORE WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE in John-st., between Nassau and Cliff, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $15,000, TO PURchase the interest of a retiring partner in a cash manufacturing business, established in 1858. Address Kingston, Box No. 160, Times Office.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED—TO practice in a country village; fine rooms and good locality; practice between $3,000 and $4,000 a year. Address DENTIST, Box No. 130 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE AT REDUCED PRICES,

as follows:
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN.
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, (all widths,)
BORDERED DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.

GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 173 Canal-st., Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

A GREAT RUSH FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.

STRANGERS WHO HAVE NOT BOUGHT ANY OF THEM HAD BETTER DO SO AT ONCE, AS OUR SUPPLY IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED. YOU CAN SAVE FULL 10c. A YARD.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 10c. to 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 14c., 16c. and 18c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.
AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
BIG LOTS DRESS GOODS, 31c.
IMMENSE LOTS TABLE LINENS, CRASHES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS,
PRINTS, DELAINES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, SHEETINGS, &c., FROM AUCTION, AT ANY PRICE YOU WISH.
BLACK ALPACAS, 31c., 37½c. and 50c., WORTH 45c., 50c. and 75c.
THESE ARE THE CHEAPEST ALPACAS OF THE YEAR.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st., AND FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS, BEDDING, &c.

An immense stock of COMMON, MEDIUM, FINE and SUPERFINE AMERICAN and ENGLISH BLANKETS at greatly reduced prices.

Also, HORSE BLANKETS from $3 25 to $28, together with a large stock of BED and TABLE LINEN, SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES, QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, SPREADS, &c. EMBROIDERED TABLE and PIANO COVERS, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, IRON FURNITURE, on hand and made to order. The attention of buyers for Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding-houses, Public Institutions and Families is respectfully called to our large stock, which we are offering at the lowest market prices.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to offer, during this week, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, THE LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK Of Silks, Dress-Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Real India and French Camels'-Hair Shawls, Cloaks, Furs, Hosiery, Upholstery and Housekeeping Goods, Carpets, Curtain Materials, &c., &c., contained in the store, corner of BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail very low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, between Broadway and Cooper Institute.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, to let, situated on Murray Hill, near Lexington-av., 25x125 feet, to a private family without small children, for six months, from the 25th February; the house is elegantly furnished; Steinway grand piano-forte, billiard table, extra sized stalls for four horses, and carriage room for five vehicles; rent, $400 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET—An office in a good store in Park-place, near Broadway, with the use of basements for storage, if desired. Possession Feb. 1. Apply at No. 40 John-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE CORNER on 5th-av., opposite Delmonico's, 48 by 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FACTORY TO LET—THE GLASS-HOUSE, Hunter's Point, on Newtown Creek, near East River, about 250 feet front with dock. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

STORAGE FOR EVERYTHING, FURNITURE, baggage, or separate rooms if desired. No. 252 9th-av., and No. 300 West 34th-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PORTION OF A HOUSE (THREE rooms) for man and wife, east side of the City, below 6th-st. Address, stating terms, M., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—PART OF AN OFFICE NEAR Wall-st., on first and second floors. Address W. and Y., Box No. 5,027 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE for a single gentleman; convenient to bath-room. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES full board in an American Protestant family; terms not to exceed $6, payable weekly. Address "BOARDER," Box No. 150 Times office.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS AND board for a gentleman, wife, three children and two servants; parlor attached, and meals to be served in apartments. Address S. C., Box No. 645 General Post-office, with particulars.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, NO. 1 Albion-place, (No. 56 East 4th-st.,) unexpectedly vacated, with first-class board and all respects desirable, can be had upon immediate application. Parties having their own furniture can have the privilege of using it.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—A FURnished front room on third floor. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH L. I., offers Summer rooms and board, within three minutes' of the ferries, at much less than New-York City prices.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 385 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.

JOSEPH PURCELL.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.

The largest hotel in the West India Islands; rooms finely furnished; climate unequaled for invalids; average temperature during Summer months, 75 deg.; board per day from $2 to $3, American gold.

Inquire at Cunard Office, Bowling-green, New-York, for particulars,

J. M. STAPLES, Proprietor.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE—"THE MODEL WIFE"—WILL be delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLETS, D. D., of Brooklyn, at the West 28th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Due notice will be given when Rev. H. M. GALLAHER will lecture on America and Americans.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE BY EDWARD CARSWELL, Esq., the great humorous orator from Canada, in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, near 8th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Music by a Glee Club. All invited. Admittance free.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL LECture in the Greene-st. M. E. Church for the benefit of the Sunday-school, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Self-Made Men*. Tickets 50 cents.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASS is open to new members for a few days, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

FURNITURE.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.

The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.

Notwithstanding the continued success attending the presentation of the above comic drama, the number of nights on which it can be played and the continuation of Mr. Lester Wallack's engagement must necessarily be limited on account of arrangements having been made for the production of OTHER NOVELTIES, among the earliest of which will be an ENTIRELY NEW PIECE of novel and peculiar construction, written expressly for this theatre, and now in active rehearsal.

Seats secured six days in advance.

Doors open at 7¼, performance commences at 8.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY, No. 806 Broadway.

THIS EVENING at 8, 140TH SEANCE. Positively last week of the present programme. THE BASKET TRICK, GOBLIN HEAD, with the WONDROUS HAT, and other wonders. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Matinee SATURDAY at 2. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

NINTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock.

L. F. HARRISON, Director, has the pleasure to announce that he has secured the valuable services of the following great artists:

MME. PAREPA, MR. S. B. MILLS, MR. CARL ROSA, Mr. G. W. COLBY.

MR. THEO. THOMAS AND HIS FULL ORCHESTRA.

Tickets $1. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

GEO. H. GRIFFIN..........Manager.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, CROWDED HOUSES.

This Palace Opera-house nightly thronged with the elite to welcome back their favorite, GEORGE CHRISTY.

The Manager will spare neither pains nor expense to present the patrons of this establishment with New Faces, New Acts, New Music, New Stories, in short, the most finished and artistic entertainment in the City.

First appearance of the great English artist, Mr. OSCAR BURBANK, and DICK SANDS, the Champion Dancer of the world.

Second week of JOHN COLLINS, the inimitable Bone Player, Mr. CHARLES HENRY, the Sweet Balladist, every evening; Morrison, Shattuck, Abbott, Hughes, Hogan and a host of others in Farces, Songs and Dances; CHRISTY and GRIFFIN in new and original acts.

Scenes at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Medical Student, Pathetic Ballad, Mountain Tragedy, Naughty, Naughty Girls, Happiest Couple Out, &c., &c.

First night of The-O-Door Tom-a-toes Grand Orchestra, Sig. George Chrispino, Mad. Red Pepper, Abbottino and Sig. Carlos Fore-Most.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.

The screaming burlesque of CINDER-LEON, the DEMON DANCE at 9:30 by the only Leon, Kellifante Seymourgalt, Allenalini, Pricini and Coryphees, in addition to a programme never equaled, crowds the house nightly. MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUPE. DEMON DANCE. MERMAID DANCE. CINDER-LEON.

STEINWAY HALL.

TWELFTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock.

L. F. HARRISON..........Director

On this occasion the following great artists will assist: Madame PAREPA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. G. W. COLBY, Mr. THEO. THOMAS, and FULL ORCHESTRA.

Reserved seats, $1.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE HORSE COMEDY, which is nightly received with ENTHUSIASTIC PLAUDITS AND UPROARIOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF MIRTH, EVERY NIGHT AT 8, and at the Matinees, a brilliant programme of EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING, including every variety of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS, introducing the greatest of equestriennes, Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG, and all the principal artists of the MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.

To conclude with the side-splitting horse-comedy of JOCKEY CLUB RACES, the most laughable production of the season, with its HORSE COMEDIANS! REAL RACES! REMARKABLE EXHIBITION OF AMATEUR JOCKEYSHIP, and endless variety of INTENSELY HUMOROUS INCIDENTS.

The principal characters by highly educated horses.

DR. HEBBARD AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The first lecture of this popular course on the "THREEFOLD CULTURE OF MAN," will be on *Digestion—Its Effects upon the Physical and Intellectual Being.* Most of diseases and failures have their origin in disordered digestion. Its cause, prevention and cure will be fully explained and illustrated. In addition to this the Doctor will designate what kinds of food are best—what contains most nutriment for the brain, for bones, muscles, &c.; what kinds will make us fat or lean, and its best method of preparation; show up the different methods of cooking as connected with city boarding-houses, hotels, &c. Bread-making will receive the attention its vast importance demands. Those who wish to know how to make the best bread ever eaten, at one-third of the usual cost, and have a loaf to take home, will attend this lecture on MONDAY EVENING next. All over the country he has distributed these "HEBBARD GEMS," to the delight and enthusiasm of all. This recipe is worth ten times the price of a whole course of lectures.

Admission, 50 cents; course tickets, $4; to be had at Fowler & Wells' and Waters' music store, No. 481 Broadway.

THE POPKINSES—A HUMOROUS LECTURE, by Mr. INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD, late United States Consul at the Court of Hanover, at Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Rudiger & Hill's, No. 865 Broadway, and at the door.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.

NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen; lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING wishes to obtain board in some family in or near New-York, where she could pay the whole or a part by instruction on the piano and in singing, or in English branches and the rudiments of French; will also attend pupils at their homes on reasonable terms. Address or call on Mrs. SEYMOUR, No. 1 Carroll-place, corner of Bleecker and Laurens sts.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies: military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PEEKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.—PUPILS WILL BE received for book-keeping, penmanship and business affairs at one-half the usual rates at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, positively until the 1st of February only. Particulars in circular.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The second term of this school will commence on Jan. 29. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD A HAPpy home teaching the English branches and music, and taking entire charge of household matters, desires a reëngagement with parties of high moral worth; is a neat, economical manager; can make a bonnet, cloak or dress. Address T. L., Box No. 120 Times Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR SCHOOLS, Seminaries and families, and as correspondents, in every town, village and city. All mutually interested. Address the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.

FINAL OPPORTUNITY
FINAL OPPORTUNITY

of witnessing the talented comedienne, MRS. G. C. HOWARD, MRS. G. C. HOWARD, in her original personation of TOPSEY, TOPSEY, TOPSEY, EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3—EVENING AT 7 3-4.

THE PRESENT WEEK will positively be the LAST CHANCE, LAST CHANCE of seeing the great American drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, as it must be withdrawn for the production of ANOTHER NOVELTY.

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.

GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds. COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MONDAY, Feb. 4, will be produced a MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, and in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1867.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.

TWENTY-FOURTH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.

Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK of the eminently successful ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, LAST APPEARANCE BUT FIVE OF THE RICHINGS' GRAND ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

Their Philadelphia engagement, made five months ago, rendering it impossible for them to continue the present unprecedented season.

First time of Balfe's delightful opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILE, ROSE OF CASTILE.

One of the gems of the English repertoire, presenting Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Wylie, Peaks; Miss Caroline Richings, Miss Zelda Harrison, and Mme. Boudinot.

TUESDAY—LA SONNAMBULA.
WEDNESDAY—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

PRESENTATION FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.

The award of presents will commence at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The custody of the presents will be with the Committee duly appointed for that purpose, and the distribution will be made under such regulations as they may deem necessary for the security of the interests involved. The sale of tickets having reached the amount of $350,000, one-half of that sum will be distributed in presents, in accordance with the published prospectus. The numbers of such tickets only as have been sold and actually accounted for, will be considered entitled to shares in the presentation.

The first drawn number will be entitled to the first Present on the list, ($10,000 in greenbacks); the second drawn number to the second Present, and so on until all the Presents designated by specified quantities are exhausted, after which, as the remaining Presents will be of equal value, the final presentation will be made without the necessity of further drawing.

All presents awarded to persons residing out of the City of New-York will, on receipt or presentation of the original ticket, be delivered to agents duly authorized to receive the same, or packed and forwarded by mail or express at the risk and cost of the owner or owners.

The following eminent citizens have been invited to be present and witness the award:

His Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.
Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to Corporation.
Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, Ex-Mayor.
Hon. A. W. BRADFORD, Ex-Surrogate.
Hon. BENJ. T. MANIERRE, Treasurer Bd. of Health.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., Prest. Mechanics' Bank.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq. Collector Internal Revenue.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Esq., Prest. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
ROBT. H. McCURDY, Esq., No. 10 East 14th-st.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., Sec'y Security Ins. Co.

With the view to give early publicity to the results of the award, convenient arrangements will be made for the accommodation of members of the Press.

By order of the Distributing Committee.

STEWART VAN VLEIT, FRANCIS C. BARLOW, JOHN H. WHITE, WILLIAM ORTON, NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Committee of Distribution.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

AWARD OF PRESENTS.

CLASS 1.—The cash presents and set of diamonds will be delivered Feb. 1, 1867, by Gen. Van Vliet, at No. 16 State-st., New-York.

CLASS 2.—The real estate, by regular conveyance, on Feb. 25, by John H. White, Esq., at No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

CLASS 3.—The pianos, portrait of Gen. Grant, sewing machines, parlor furniture, ladies' mink furs, ladies' dress hats, ladies' kid gloves, ladies' work and music boxes, on Feb. 5, at the Distribution Office, No. 589 Broadway, New-York.

CLASS 4.—The horses, carriage and harness, heating apparatus, policy of life insurance, on Feb. 2, by order made at the Distribution Office.

CLASS 5.—The ladies and gents' watches and chains on Feb. 12, at the Distribution Office.

CLASS 6.—The various articles of plated silver ware on Feb. 13 and 14, at the Distribution Office.

CLASS 7.—Books and Photograph Albums on Feb. 18, at the Distribution Office.

CLASS 8.—Gents' fur collars, gloves, hats, whips and buffalo robes, picture frames, and other miscellaneous presents not before enumerated, on Feb. 8, at the Distribution Office.

CLASS 9.—The engravings, photographs, &c., being minor presents, and not included in the preceding classes, on Feb. 20 to March 2, inclusive, at the Distribution Office.

Holders of gift tickets who do not call on the days above named, will await further notice of the proper time to present their tickets.

The final distribution of presents will close on the 31st of March next, and all presents not called for by the day named, will be publicly disposed of for the benefit of the Union Home and School.

The delivery of presents according to the arrangement of classes as above will be made under the direction of the Committee of Distribution.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS, NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by DECKER BROTHERS, No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York, and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words, DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & MANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

"BLACK CROOK WALTZES," AND "March of the Amazons," with elegant title pictures of Scenes and Costumes of the "Black Crook," is now ready. Published at DODWORTH & SON'S Music-store, No. 6 Astor-place, between Broadway and Cooper Institute. Price $1 each. Mailed free.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, instruction in all branches; $10 per term.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART.
Stage Manager..........J. G. HANLEY.
Treasurer..........H. J. JACKSON.

MONDAY EVENING will be presented Shakspeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH AS SHYLOCK, being the third of the BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS! in which the same effort that found such crowning encouragement in the revivals of Hamlet and Richelieu by Mr. Booth will be continued, by combining splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of literature and art. Every endeavor has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them; and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Mme. METHUA SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, and Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.

The following is the distribution of the characters:
Duke of Venice..........W. Donaldson
Prince of Arragon, Suitor to Portia..........James Dunn
Antonio, the merchant of Venice..........M. W. Leffingwell
Bassanio, his friend..........J. Newton Gotthold
Gratiano, Salanio, Salarino, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio..........Barton Hill, W. Nelson Decker, Henry L. Hinton
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica..........Marshall Oliver
Shylock, a Jew..........Edwin Booth
Tubal, a Jew, his friend..........J. Dunn
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown..........W. S. Andrews
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot..........W. Davidge
Salerio, a messenger..........Claude D. Burroughs
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio..........H. Hogan
Balthazar, servant to Portia..........J. Sutton
Portia, a rich heiress..........Marie Methua Scheller
Nerissa, her waiting-woman..........M. Cushing
Jessica, daughter to Shylock..........J. Morton
Magnificoes of Venice, officers of the court of justice, jailers, servants and other attendants.

The scenery embraces—
1. The Rialto, Venice, by..........C. W. Witham
2. A Venetian Street..........C. W. Witham
3. Church of San Giovanni, by..........C. W. Witham
4. The Place of St. Mark, Venice, by..........C. W. Witham
5. A Hall of Portius' House, by..........J. Hilliard
6. A Garden in Genoa..........J. Hilliard
7. Hall of the Greek Senate, by..........C. W. Witham

The music, which has been expressly composed and arranged for the occasion, by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, Embraces—
1. OVERTURE—"The Merchant of Venice."
2. QUADRILLE on Songs of Shakespeare, including "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Where the Bee Sucks," "When Daisies Pied," "Sigh no More, Ladies," "We Fly by Night!"
3. CARNIVAL GALOP.
4. GONDOLA SERENADE.
5. TARANTELLA.

The costumes have been prepared by Mrs. BOHANON and assistants.

The properties and appointments by Messrs. DUELL and KEOGH.

The machinery by Messrs. TUTTLE, LEO and assistants.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SPECTACULAR PLAY OF CENDRILLON.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, FIRST NIGHT of the Grand, Romantic and Spectacular Drama, entitled a BIRD OF PARADISE, which will be produced with NEW AND SUPERB SCENERY, MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC, A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

See bills of the day.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX.

W. H. WHALLEY, Miss FANNY HERRING, AND THE GRAND COMBINATION IN THE SURGEON OF PARIS. Concluding with BEN BOLT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14th-st. and 6th-av.,

TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1867, at 7¾ o'clock P. M., Great Comedy Night, with Mlle. NADDI'S assistance, LA PAPILLONNE, comedy in three act by M. Victorien Sardou.

Mlle. NADDI will sing the "Venzeno Valse," and ballad of "Charles VI."

Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA. FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, FRA DIAVOLO.

Kellogg, Testa, Mazzolini, Bernardi, Fossati, Dubreul and Georgio Ronconi.

The sale of seats commences THIS MORNING, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW ART ROOMS, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, including the original ROSA BONHEUR'S World-renowned "HORSE FAIR," And a number of other SUPERB WORKS OF ART, Formerly the private collection of W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN, THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL MIMIC. Four Nights next Week. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Clinton Hall, (Opera House,) Astor-place.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, by AMERICAN ARTISTS, made by S. P. AVERY during the past fifteen years, is now on exhibition daily during this week, and on the last three evenings, at LEEDS' New Galleries, No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. They will be sold Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Largest Panorama in the world. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,369 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

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THE SOUTHWEST.

Condition of Public Sentiment—Progress of Texas—The New Exchange in New-Orleans—The Riot Investigation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 18, 1867.

It is the purpose of these communications to report the sentiment of the Southern people—for here every State is daily represented both in person and the Press—as it may vary in its expression. Take, then, the case of an individual; he shall be very much enraged with another, and that other shall reduce him to abject submission. The first impulse of the subjected person will be to submit implicitly to the decision which he has sought. If his superior deals kindly, and, in the opinion of the subjected, justly a sentiment of gratitude arises, and upon this may be based the most solid friendship. It was thus the Emperor of the French allayed all the enmities of the Bourbonites, by throwing open the prison doors and according them his confidence. But if the successful Power manifests an unwillingness to trust or to pardon, the party subjected derives a new ground of discontent; the emotions of gratitude which would have welled out at the touch of a generous indulgence are checked and frozen, and an induration of heart succeeds, fatal to the restoration of kindly relations. Indeed, it would really seem as if those who have charge of our sectional relations desired to prevent the renewal of that fraternity which can alone render a nation prosperous and powerful.

From the operation of analogous causes this people has ceased to look to the Federal Government for protection. The tendencies of the Government seem to dispense with the assent of minorities, and to render any murmer against the decree of power a criminal offence. Hence the confirmation of the Constitutional Amendments is deemed useless, since Congress will impose the same conditions any way. The approval of these Amendments would sanction any future disfranchisement. Even the most loyal element sees in the disfranchisement of the white majority a surrender of the State Governments to the negroes. Be not misled then by the appeals of the comparatively small number who inveigh against society here. Grant that that these persons may have been treated badly by exclusion from office, or by popular violence. They do not constitute nor represent the mass of loyal men who have remained at home and prayed for the restoration of social and sectional harmony. The visit of the Congressional Committee only proves that men may come and go in perfect safety.

PROGRESS OF TEXAS.

A previous letter expressed the opinion that the arable area of the Cotton States east of the Mississippi was diminished by the exhaustion of some land and the inability of planters to clear additional land. The culture of tobacco and cotton has been always confined chiefly to new and fresh lands, so that when they have worn out one section of country the labor has been removed to another. This has been the history of cotton culture, especially. It has been transferred from the Carolinas, and from the old settled parts of Georgia to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. This immigration of labor, which was called the slave trade, is still going on, and tends to Texas, under the same law that has heretofore governed its transfer. Texas has, perhaps, been the only Southern State which has received any incidental compensation for the war damages, but many Southern men removed with their property to that State for safety, and since the war there has been the additional emigration referred to. Besides, Texas has continued her railroad system adopted before the war, and has commenced manufacturing cotton in many parts of the State. Separated by a great distance from Washington, and accustomed to conduct her own foreign and domestic affairs, Texas is, perhaps, better qualified than most Southern States to dispense with Federal supervision. Her people continue to use specie exclusively. They export much of their cotton direct to Liverpool and sell considerable amounts of goods to Mexico. The proposition to subdivide Texas into four States will not impede the progress of that people, as such a division was contemplated as a possibility by the resolution of annexation. The organization of these additional States will, it is true, make so many more Governors, councils and other Territorial appointments; but if the Territory of Texas is ever admitted into the Union the division will increase the Senatorial strength of the South to that extent.

The Indians are very troublesome, and it is to be hoped the Federal Government will send a force to the frontier adequate to its protection. The Texans have visions of a railroad connection with the Gulf of California at Guaymas, by way of El Paso, but as such a work must depend on the financial power with which it is regarded elsewhere it may be, perhaps, left for another generation. The discovery of gold and silver in Montana and Idaho have undoubtedly diverted much enterprise from Arizona and Sonora, unless it shall come from the Pacific coast. With these elements of prosperity Texas is attracting considerable accessions of capital and numbers, and will become the residuary legatee of much Southern prosperity.

THE NEW EXCHANGE.

The most decisive indication of a disposition to adopt new commercial ideas here is the establishment of an Exchange. Heretofore the immense commerce of New-Orleans has been transacted on the levee and in the counting-rooms. The fatigue and expense of such a business in so large a city is a serious inconvenience. The delays of sorting, sampling and shipping the whole tonnage of the Mississippi Valley under the former system of storing all the tobacco, grain and forwarded merchandise, required the most intense labor during the Winter, while sometimes during the epidemic season it was almost impossible. The sale of grain, cotton and tobacco by samples exhibited at a common Exchange must tend greatly to diminish the labor of buyers and sellers, while the practice of shipping grain in bulk with steam transfer will enable buyers to take cargoes afloat at less risk and expense than formerly. Such shipments will add to the domestic exchanges of New-Orleans, and will thus answer either for speculation or remittances.

The Exchange was inaugurated by an admirable address from Mr. CHARLES BRIGGS, an eminent merchant of the city, and President of the Exchange. It was followed by a report from Mr. DINNIES the Superintendent, upon the origin and operations of the chief Exchanges in the United States. Both these discourses were based upon sound ideas of commercial progress. They embraced a commendation of rail, telegraph, elevator, and the reduction of all port charges as the best means of restoring the lost trade of New Orleans. Mr. BRIGGS advocated the removal of all river obstructions at Federal cost. With the opening of the Tehauntepec transit by rail, and a cut-off across the peninsula of Florida by ship canal. It is gratifying to add that these innovations in the commercial usages of New Orleans, of which the Exchange itself is the chief, were well received by the press and people. The Exchange has been well attended, and the number of young men and new merchants who have subscribed their money and patronage, gives us the hope that we shall see a valuable success. Authentic noon dispatches from Europe and the American cities will tend greatly to regulate prices, and the Exchange becomes a standard for the heaviest transactions. Soon we trust there will be added, through the enterprise of New-York, a submarine telegraph to Cuba and the mainland of Mexico, by way of Yucatan, and then we may hope to hear the market rates of South, Central, and Insular America read aloud. With the proposed modification of the delays and charges here, we may anticipate a restoration of the provision and grocery trade, so that at the Exchange may be seen samples of flour and grain, afloat and *in transitu* for Vera Cruz or Rio, with return cargoes of coffee and sugar, on their way to Dubuque and Pittsburg.

The President and Senate, which respect and represent Western interests, should remove all revenue and trade restrictions in foreign ports, as far as possible, and thus develop this great grocery and provision trade between the Great West and the South Seas, which, you must observe, is totally different from the trade with Europe. To the organization of this trade the City of New-Orleans can contribute greatly, and her new Exchange will promote the object.

THE RIOT INQUEST.

The Committee on the Riot have completed their labors, and have departed as they came, without having attracted much attention. It was wholly a political inquisition. That is, an inquiry into the state of feeling among those who fill or aspire to the offices of the city and State. The report does signal injustice to the people in saying that but for the presence of the military, there would have been much bloodshed and disorder. Whether it be believed or not, you have the testimony of an impartial observer that there was no commotion among the citizens or between the races. There was alarm but no general excitement. The occurance was deplored but there was no such condition of the social atmosphere as a spark could have fired to explosion. At midnight on the night of the riot, an individual unarmed walked nearly the length of Canal and Rampart streets—the two principal streets of the American and Creole portions of the city—without seeing in the moonlight bright as day, any person except a distant patrol. The world will some day know that this affray was confined to two claimants contending for the ascendancy of their respective authorities. It was caused by what the Committee of Inquiry admit to have been an indiscreet exhibition of a claim to social equality on the part of a race which really does not ask it, but the collision did not result from any social hostility either of one race to another or of the people of one section to another.

The proposal of the Loyal Leaguers of the South to place the Southern States under control of a Governor and counsel to be appointed by the Federal Government, occasions no surprise, nor do the recommendations to deprive all the disloyal white men—so-called—of the right of suffrage, but still less the extension of this right to the negroes, who are thus elevated to the governing class in the South. It must be regarded, however, as a sad breakdown in this programme of principles, *that the negro, though endowed with the capacity to choose officers of government for himself and others is not himself eligible to office.* What are we then to have, an aristocracy which appoints itself? Does free suffrage culminate in qualifying the negro to choose whom he will serve? The square advocates of negro equality will not carry out this scheme, which will only serve to expose the selfish objects of its projectors.

W. M. B.

TENNESSEE.

Special Message of Gov. Brownlow—Negro Suffrage Recommended—Interest on State Bonds.

Gov. BROWNLOW on the 22d inst., sent to the Tennessee Legislature a special message recommending the appointment of a Committee, empowered to send for persons and papers, to examine into the conduct of the late State Treasurer, and if it shall turn out that he receives any favors from banks, the dictates of common sense and every-day principles of law alike suggest that such moneys are the property of the State. The Treasurer is a salaried officer of the State, and accepted his office with the distinct understanding that his salary and lawful fees of office were to be his compensation. About the franchise question he says:

"I must therefore be permitted to express the hope, that this General Assembly will not cease its present session without the passage of the bill granting suffrage to all loyal males properly qualified by age and citizenship. Onward is the watchword which shields and inspires two continents! Now is the time for Tennessee to show to the world that she belongs to the advance guard on the great question of equal suffrage! With the loyal men of the State allowed to vote, the Government thereof will remain in loyal hands. Without their votes, the State will pass into disloyal hands, and a reign of terror not so easily described as realized will result."

He advises additional aid to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad as tending to the development of Tennessee's great mineral and other resources.

Regarding accounts between the State and railroads, he says;

"The entire account of the State with the railroad companies, especially that portion relating to the sinking fund, has been so badly kept during the war and before that the books are very unsatisfactory. I advise the appointment of a Committee of your body, to sit after your adjournment, and make settlements with all the roads, that the books may be made to show all settlements satisfactory, both to the State and companies. The expense of such settlement will be more than compensated for by resurrecting the accounts from ruinous oblivion."

Concerning the interest on State bonds, he says:

"Letters and dispatches sent to my address from New-York, show what interest on our State bonds has not been met promptly, as the honor and credit of our State require. The fault is not ours, as the failure could have been prevented had more vigor and efficiency been displayed at home. I hope the like will not occur on the 1st of July, and I earnestly invoke the Legislature to provide against a similar disaster by prompt action. For Tennessee to fail to meet the interest upon her bonds, and to have her credit suffer from home, is alike disgraceful to the officers of the State Government and the General Assembly."

River Tunnel at Detroit—Proposition to Run Trains from the States to Canada.

The citizens of Detroit are talking about a genuine underground railroad, a tunnel under the Detroit River, three-fourths of a mile wide, through which the trains of the Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads are to pass, thus obviating the necessity of ferrying, and giving a through passage between the United States and Canada. E. C. CHESBOROUGH, Esq., City Engineer of Chicago, who has had considerable experience in connection with works of engineering skill, has been asked to assist in determining whether the undertaking be a possible one, and to present plans for the method of conducting the work. It is understood that preliminary borings have been made at frequent intervals along both banks of the river, and the material to the depth of eighty or ninety feet, found to be a uniform clay nearly equal for tunneling purposes to the clay of the Chicago tunnel. Encouraged by these experiments Mr. CHESBOROUGH had decided to bore across the channel at intervals of 100 feet, and it is found that the mat[illegible] is [illegible] to that already found on the shore, to [illegible] in the tunneling at once. The encouragement seems to be so great that considerable expense will be at once incurred in making borings.

If undertaken, the tunnel will be three-fourths of a mile in length, admitting one pair of rails, which will be laid at a depth of sixty feet beneath the surface of the water. A double track is considered unnecessary, and would be attended with much greater expense. The encline at each end of the tunnel will necessarily be somewhat great.

Death of Hon. David Ritchie, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. DAVID RITCHIE, of Pittsburgh, Penn., died on Thursday morning last. He had been in his usual health, until Sunday evening, Jan. 20, when, on retiring, he complained of severe and painful illness. He did not rise from his bed again.

Mr. RITCHIE was born at Canonsburgh, Washington County, Penn., Aug. 19, 1812. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1829, and was admitted to the Bar in Pittsburgh in 1835. He subsequently pursued his studies at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and in 1837 received from that institution an honorary degree. He achieved distinction at the Bar as an able, studious and reliable practitioner. In politics he was a Whig while that party existed, and afterward an earnest, yet unobtrusive advocate of Republican principles. He was elected a member of Congress in the Fall of 1852, serving with credit in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses. After the creation of the office of Assistant Law Judge, by the Legislature, Gov. CURTIN appointed Mr. RITCHIE to fill that position, Judge MCCLURE presiding. While he remained in that capacity, a period of nine months, he won the respect and confidence of those having business relations with him. Retiring from the Bench he resumed the practice of his profession.

Population of Alabama in 1866.

The Secretary of State of Alabama, on the 21st inst., transmitted to the Legislature the returns of the State census of 1866. From them it appears that the aggregate population of the State was: Whites, 522,799; colored, 442,445; total, 945,244. This is a decrease of 18,957 since 1860, as shown by the United States census of that year, the diminution of whites being 3,632, and of the colored 15,325.

End of the Troubles on Delta Plantation.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 23d inst. says: "The arrival of Gen. SCOTT, from Charleston, yesterday morning, had the effect of adjusting the difficulties on Delta Plantation. The General proceeded to the island, and after addressing the negroes for nearly an hour, explaining the orders from the Freedmen's Bureau, informed them that it would be necessary for them to either contract or leave the plantation. The colored people appeared delighted to see the General, and freely consented to either contract or leave the lands by Monday next. No possible blame or odium can be attached to the poor freedmen, who have been duped and imposed upon by an unscrupulous, reckless and designing man, who has sought notoriety, and would doubtless be glad to have some action taken either by the civil or military authorities which would place him in the light of a bleeding martyr. Gen. SCOTT has wisely refused to grant this request by thus summarily disposing of the matter."

The Savannah *News* has the following additional particulars:

"Our reporter understands from Gen. SCOTT that the whole trouble has been more imaginary than real, and that the only arms the negroes had were clubs. When he arrived on the plantation they met him without any show of resistance, but said they had been instructed that they could not be removed from the lands for two years. Some of them had been born on the plantation and thought they had a life estate in it. The General told them differently, informing them that the condition of things had changed; that they were now free to work where they pleased, and for whom they pleased, but that they could not occupy the lands without the consent of the owner. After talking some two hours to the negroes, answering their questions and giving them some good advice, some of them expressed their willingness to contract with the present lessee of the place, and the others agreed to leave at the expiration of a week. The General has ordered Capt. BRANDT to select three disinterested parties, who, in accordance with the law as it now stands, are to appraise the improvements made by the freedmen on the place, for which they are to be paid, and at the end of a week those wishing to remain will make contracts and the others will leave the plantation."

A Military Post to be Established on Yerba Buena Island.

Gen. MCDOWELL has issued a special Order, in which he says:

"Pursuant to orders from the Headquarters of the Pacific, of Dec. 14, and in conformity with the instructions of the President of the United States, of the 20th ultimo, a military post is ordered to be established on the Government Military Reservation of the Island of Yerba Buena, San Francisco Harbor, California. Every person now residing on the Island, or in any way occupying it, will be required to take out a lease from the Deputy Quartermaster-General, at Department Headquarters. Quarters for the detachment at Yerba Buena Island will be erected as soon as possible, in accordance with plans and instructions to be communicated by Brevet Col. R. W. KIRKHAM, Chief Quartermaster of the Department."

A San Francisco paper says: "The order is a very proper one. The island is Federal property; no individual has been authorized to occupy it, and it is valuable for military purposes. In case a hostile war vessel should slip into our harbor in a fog—a very remote, and yet a possible contingency—the best point from which such a vessel could be annoyed and destroyed would be Yerba Buena Island. If the Pacific Railroad should need the island, or part of it, as many persons suppose it will, Congress can authorize its sale."

More Fenian Arms to be Bonded.

The Buffalo *Courier* states that Major-Gen. W. F. BARRY has notified the Fenian leaders in Buffalo that the appraisement of the arms taken from the Fenians last June, and stored under his command at Erie, Penn.; Fort Porter, Buffalo; Fort Ontario, Oswego; Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, and Plattsburgh Barracks, Plattsburgh; has been completed by the ordnance officer detailed for duty, and their value fixed at $101,266 31, and that they now only await their necessary bond, of double that amount, that they will not be used in violation of the neutrality laws, to be turned over to the organization claiming them. The bond will be executed in a day or two, and these arms, like those delivered up by the steamer *Michigan*, will be disposed of at public auction. The above arms constitute about one-fifth the property seized by the Government authorities from the Fenians last Summer. The remainder will be delivered up as soon as similar forms have been complied with.

Verdict Against Rev. Joel Lindsley.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 27.

Rev. JOEL LINDSLEY, who has been on trial at Albion, Orleans County, for whipping his child to death, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

Sailing of the Peruvian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Jan. 27.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, sailed for Liverpool at 2:15 this afternoon.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Third Sabbath of its Enforcement in this City and Brooklyn—Increased Number of Arrests by the Police.

There seemed to be comparatively little disposition on the part of the liquor-dealers in the City yesterday to openly violate the stringent requirements of the Excise Law; on the contrary, with only an exception or two, all the drinking-saloons throughout the metropolis were closed. Here and there, however, the privileged few were enabled to get a supply of their favorite beverage by means of side-door entrances, effected only by those who were fortunate enough to be possessed of the mystic pass-word or signal of fraternal relationship. Suspected places, however, were closely watched by the Police in citizens' dress, and the moment the crisis was thought to have arrived the officers pounced in upon the wary ones and effected their arrest. Nearly all the arrests of the day for violation of the law were made in this manner, and the increase over last Sabbath's total is due undoubtedly to the more vigilant efforts of the Police authorities in this direction. The stringent provision in the recent order of Superintendent KENNEDY, which provides that "the proprietors of restaurants, eating-houses, oyster-houses, confectioneries, &c., which are kept open after 12 o'clock at night, and on Sundays, for the sale of food, shall place their bar or liquor-counter in a separate apartment, where it can be readily closed, or so inclosed as to make no show or appearance of its ordinary use," was liberally obeyed in nearly every such place throughout the Metropolitan District. This was generally effected by means of board partitions completely hiding the bar from the gaze of the spectator. Very rare cases of a violation of this provision of the order were noticed.

THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The liquor saloons, including dining and oyster saloons, where liquor is sold during the week, were all closed yesterday. There were no arrests in the Western District for violating the law, although one person was taken into custody the night previous for keeping open after 12 o'clock, and other for selling without license. There were but few arrests for drunkenness.

IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

The following persons were arrested yesterday charged with selling strong beer: CARL FRITCHLER, No. 64 Scholes-street; JACOB REITH, corner Leonard and Scholes streets; LUKE RUGAN, corner South Third and Eleventh streets. There were no arrests for intoxication or disorders.

THE ARRESTS.

The Police in the down-town Wards were not successful in detecting any great number of violations of the Excise Law yesterday, only three arrests being made. WM. F. HENKE, No. 401 Pearl-street; JOHN HAY, No. 77 James-street, and GEORGE KESSLER, No. 475 Pearl-street, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday morning on charges of violating the Sunday Liquor Law, and they were all required to furnish bail in the sum of $300 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court the following-named persons were arraigned, and admitted to bail in the sum of $300 each: Henry Skillen, No. 65 East Thirteenth-street; Claus H. Dubois, No. 12 Greene-street; Edward Dunnegan and Bridget Dunnegan, No. 365 Seventh-avenue; John Arffman, No. 288 Sixth-avenue; Frederick Neis, No. 58 Macdougal-street; Thomas Eyre, No. 572 Sixth-avenue; Chas. H. Onhoop, No. 65 East Thirteenth-street.

At the Essex Market Court, John Wintz, No. 55 Christie-street; John Stuber, No. 21 Fifth-street; John M. Dill, No. 200 Madison-street, were arraigned and admitted to bail in the sum of $200 each to answer.

At the Yorkville Court, only two alleged offenders were presented before Justice Connolly, viz: Sam. C. Sweetzer, bar-keeper at Oatman's Fifth-avenue Skating Rink, and John Burns, No. 347 East Thirty-Third-street. These were bailed in the sum of $100 each, to answer.

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

The following is the aggregate number of arrests made for violation of Excise Law and drunkenness and disorderly conduct, from 6 o'clock yesterday morning until midnight, as reported at Police Headquarters:

Precinct.	Violations.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.	Precincts.	Violations.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.
2	1	0	14	6	1
3	1	1	15	0	1
4	10	1	16	2	0
5	2	0	17	7	2
6	11	2	18	3	1
7	4	0	19	4	2
8	7	0	21	0	2
10	6	2	22	0	1
11	2	1	27	1	20
12	0	1	28	0	2
13	1	0	30	0	2
			Total	68	42

Among other arrests made for alleged violation of the law, in exposing liquors for sale within the hours of the Sabbath, was the well-known Houston-street sporting character, HARRY HILL. The twenty arrests noted in the above table, to the credit of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, were the members of a drunken party, who were arrested at the Jersey ferry, foot of Cortlandt-street, on their return from Jersey City.

THE GERMANS AND THE EXCISE LAW

Large Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Addresses by Popular German Ministers—The Sabbath Provisions of the Excise Law Vindicated—Resolutions, &c.

The great hall of the Cooper Union was filled last evening by German ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to indicate their sympathy with and support of the Excise Law, more especially in its provisions for the protection of the Sabbath from scenes of rum and riot. On the platform, in addition to a large number of leading German gentlemen of this City, were observed Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. Wood, of the American Board; Rev. Mr. Mingins, of the City Mission; Hon. Thomas C. Acton; President of the Police Commission; Messrs. Peter Mullen, James Brown, David Hoadley, F. S. Winston, Norman White, Charles Tracy, Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. Bishop and a host of others.

A. F. OKERSHAUSEN, Esq., occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by the whole of the vast assembly uniting in singing LUTHER's hymn:

"Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott,
Ein' gute Wehr und Waffen, &c."

Rev. ROBERT NEUMANN offered the opening prayer.

Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., was the first speaker. He reviewed the steps which had been pursued by the friends of law and order for the purpose of bringing about a better observance of the Sabbath, and if possible a better state of public morals in other respects. The efforts that had been made from time to time in favor of some abridgement of the privileges of the men who were engaged in the liquor traffic, had been met at every step by a firm and united opposition, and even the Excise Law more recently passed, although it had demonstrated its worth to this people, was decried by the men who had lived on the wages of disorder, and their great outcry must not spread alarm to the citizens—must not shake the confidence which Christians had in God, for these wicked men had done all they could to bring this City down to their feet, and having failed, it was natural for them to sound the tocsin of alarm when the Court of Appeals had vindicated the constitutionality of the Excise Law; it was natural for

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

He was sure the experiment had shown enough in the last two Sabbaths to make every Christian man and woman thankful to the Lord of the Sabbath that on that day, as in fatherland, they could worship God in peace, none daring to make them afraid.

Rev. A. C. WEDEKINS, Pastor of St. James' Lutherian Church, in Fifteenth-street, next addressed the meeting, and after the singing of another hymn by the meeting the following resolutions were offered by Mr. GUSTAV SCHWAB and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Excise Law, passed by the last Legislature, has been unanimously sustained in all its provisions by the highest judicial tribunal of the State as constitutional and in entire harmony with previous legislation; and, whereas this law is now violently assailed by many, especially on account of its prohibition of the Sunday liquor traffic; therefore, we German citizens of New-York, from all parties and classes of society, feel it our duty, in behalf of ourselves, our families and the honor of the German name, at this critical juncture in the history of the Sabbath question, to take the following action in regard to said law:

Resolved, that we solemnly reiterate and indorse the sentiments and resolutions expressed in similar German mass meetings of 1859, 1861, 1865 and 1866, in this City, in favor of the proper observance of Sunday, and recognize it as one of the most important and beneficent institutions of a Christian country, which lies at the base of public worship, domestic happiness, private virtue and national freedom and prosperity.

Resolved, that enjoying all the rights and privileges of free citizens, we regard it our duty to uphold the laws and institutions of the country, especially, also, the national custom of a Christian observance of Sunday, which, from the first settlement of the country, has excited a powerful influence in framing the political, moral and religious character of the nation, and without which our political and religious freedom would soon degenerate into licentiousness and anarchy.

Resolved, That with the vast majority of our American fellow-citizens we cordially approve of the present Excise Law as a wholesome and necessary restraint upon the evils of intemperance and Sabbath profanation, and demand for it a fair trial, in the full conviction that, according to the experience of the last few Sabbaths, it will soon, by its fruits, fully justify itself to all the friends of order and good morals, even among those who are now opposed or indifferent to it.

Rev. Dr. POOR, of Newark, N. J., then addressed the audience in English and German.

All the addresses were eloquent and pointed, and were listened to by the large congregation with the closest attention.

DESCENT UPON A NOTED GAMBLING HOUSE.

Arrest of John C. Heenan and Other Celebrities—An Interesting Letter from a Gambler's Wife.

Yesterday evening, shortly before 8 o'clock, Capt. MCCAFFRAY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, received an anonymous note, of which the following is a copy:

MR. OFFICER:—I believe it is against the law to allow gambling on a week day, but in particular on Sunday. JOHN C. HEENAN's place, No. 762 Broadway, is now in full blast. My husband is there, with his last hundred. For God's sake scare them out, if nothing more, and much oblige,

A WOMAN
Who is afflicted with a Gambling Husband.

Sergt. SCHOONMAKER and a *posse* of officers were immediately dispatched to the house designated in the note, where they surprised a party of six persons engaged in a game of "Faro." These were immediately arrested and conveyed, with all their gaming implements, to the Station-house. The names of the parties arrested are JOHN C. HEENAN, LEWIS BAKER, WM. JOHNSON, JAMES BILLINGS and CHARLES MILLER. They will be taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning for examination.

Descent Upon a Broadway Concert Saloon—Arrest of the Proprietor and Sixty Others.

At a few minutes before one o'clock yesterday morning, a sudden descent was made by Sergeant SCHUMACKER and a *posse* of officers of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon the notorious concert saloon known as the "Oriental," in the basement of No. 652 Broadway. So unexpected was the visit of the police that all the inmates of the place were easily surprised and captured. The following are the names given by the arrested parties:

George Lea, proprietor of the Oriental Saloon, Walter F. Bingham, George S. Burgen, Frederick Perkins, David Smith, Charles E. Davis, Louis G. Sawyer, George Mason, Michael Connolly, August Son, George Roberts, Jos. G. Childs James H. Williams, Jos. Chillier, Andrew Moore, Charles F. Butler, Charles A. Graves, George Butler, Edmund W. Davidson, John M. Cooper, John McDermott, James A. Wilkinson, Fred. Lawrence, Jacob Weeks, William Bannen, William Berding, John Whitmore, Gustav Funke, William Patch, Thomas W. Boger, Frank A. Barker, Frank H. Tiffanay, George Davis, Alvin Kirtland, James H. Dymond, Oscar Louder, George Brown.

Clara Levrett, aged 19; Fannie Merritt, 18; Nellie Reese, 19; Jennie Moore, 23; Lizzie Clark, 20; Annie Smith, 20; Kate Reavis, 23; Delia Wilson, 27; Annie Brown, 19; Kate Armstrong, 21; Celia Somers, 20; Annie Beekman, 22; Delia Sawyer, 22; Josephine Wilson, 22; Emma Haynes, 22; Ellen Stebbins, 23; Lena Marsh, 21; Frances Webb, 20; Hattie Bell, 24; Mary Williams, 17; Celia Bennett, 21; Delia Morrison, 23; Hattie Rose, 17; Alice Walker, 21. These persons were all locked up for the remainder of the night in the cells of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, from whence they were taken at an early hour yesterday morning before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. GEORGE LEA, the proprietor of the saloon, was held for trial by the Magistrate, in default of $500 bail. He will be remembered by the New-York people as the exhibitor of model artists in the old Franklin Museum in Canal-street, some five or six years ago. The Baltimoreans will recognize him as the manager of the infamous place known as the "New Idea," kept by him during the war, over the Baltimore-street Bridge, where United States soldiers were entertained at slight (?) expense.

JOSEPH CHILLIER, whose name appears among the list of persons apprehended, was found in charge of a "shooting gallery" attached to the "Oriental," which was in full blast. He was fined $10, and in default of $500 bail for future good behavior, committed to prison. The balance of the prisoners were committed for examination.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

In Broadway.

About 8:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the liquor-store of MICHAEL MARA, corner of Forty-sixth-street and Broadway. The damage sustained amounted to about $2,000; insured for $4,200 in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

In Tenth-Avenue.

At half-past 11 o'clock last night, DAVID STEPENSON's Brewery, at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue. The loss amounted to about $20,000; insured for $40,000. The fire originated in the kiln, and resulted in the total destruction of the building.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

STEALING A TRUNK AND CONTENTS.

SUSIE CROW, a colored woman living at No. 65 Thompson-street, appeared yesterday as complainant against two men named FELIX HONORE and ERNEST LEFEBLE, whom she charges with stealing a trunk and contents, of the aggregate value of $55, from her apartments, during her temporary absence therefrom on Saturday afternoon. The accused were held for trial in default of the required bail.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

A laboring man named JOHN SHANAHAN, residing in Eleventh-street, was yesterday arraigned upon the charge of brutally beating his son—a mere child—until the poor little fellow was speechless, and this for some trivial disobedience, imagined or real. The brutal father was committed for examination.

ALMOST A BURGLARY.

A dissipated wretch, perhaps not more than 23 or 24 years of age, was brought before the Magistrate, charged with an attempt at burglary. The officer who made the arrest swore that he found him endeavoring to force an entrance into the liquor store, corner Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue, at an early hour in the morning. As the prisoner was drunk at the time, the complaint was modified, and in view of his having no visible means of support, he was sent to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant.

The Weather.

The atmosphere, which had been unpleasantly damp on Saturday, became unpleasantly chilly yesterday, and during the early morning a keen and blustering wind made locomotion anything but agreeable. The streets and sidewalks, however, were in a passable condition, thanks to the frost and not to the street-cleaning Contractor. A number of men were at work in Broadway opposite the City Hall Park, yesterday, removing the snow and ice banks, an operation, which might have been, one would think, much more easily performed any time last week, when the snow was as soft as mud. No attempt appears to have been made to open the culverts in the most crowded and traveled portions of Broadway, namely, between Cortlandt and Chambers-streets. On Saturday the water stood a foot deep opposite the Astor House. One man could have opened all the culverts in this vicinity in an hour, and thus have kept this much-frequented portion of our principal thoroughfare as dry as it need to be. The proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, hopeless of any assistance from Mr. WHITING, set their own men to work and kept the streets near the hotel in a passable condition. The Bay is comperatively clear.

The rivers still contain a good deal of ice, but the ferry-boats perform their trips with tolerable regularity.

The Bleecker-street line of cars condescended to commence running again yesterday, after disappointing their patrons during the whole week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERIOUS CAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, as PATRICK MCGEE, who resides at No. 829 Greenwich-street, was attempting to get upon the front platform of car No. 13 of the Bleecker-street line while it was in motion, fell under the wheels and had his left leg terribly crushed. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where the surgeon in charge pronounced his recovery doubtful.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. John Pope, Washington; Gen. Silas Colgrove, Indiana, and Hon. J. B. Horton, Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Baron Bodisco, Russian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. C. T. Hulburd, Washington, is at the Astor House.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The temperance advocate, EDWARD CARSWEEL, from Canada, is to speak this evening in the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church.

DEPARTURE OF FENIAN LEADERS.—Six Fenian leaders, one of whom is supposed to be JAMES STEPHENS, left this City on Saturday, by the Havre and Bremen steamer.

SOUTHERN RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The Committee will meet at 2 P. M. to-day, at the Merchants' Bank, Wall-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

CHILD DROWNED IN A WELL.—On Friday afternoon a little boy about five years of age, the youngest son of a widow lady named OSTRANDER, living in the town of Ossining, was accidentally drowned in a well in the yard of the house where his mother lived. The little fellow had only had time to get as far as the well, which had considerable ice formed around it from the drawing of water, and the curb being broken, the boy slipped on the ice and fell into the well, going in, as is supposed, head first, as the break in the curb was not more than two feet square, and did not extend to the top. His brother, a young man about seventeen years old, soon after went out to draw some water, and, looking down in the well, saw something there, but what he did not know; and getting a long pole, and putting it down, was horrified to find that it was his brother. He was soon got out, but was dead, having pitched head down in the water. His mother swooned away when informed of her little boy's fate, and her reason is despaired of.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock Mr. JOHN CHESTER, in company with a lady friend, was proceeding up the road from Stapleton landing to Centreville, when they were set on by two daring footpads, one of whom knocked Mr. CHESTER down, and the other tripped up the lady, and threw her into a snow bank. The one who had knocked Mr. CHESTER down put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out his wallet; at this moment a sleigh with four men approached from a turn in the road; this so frightened the highwaymen that they fled across the lots to a road that leads to the Factoryville landing, and thus escaped. The one who had the wallet, in his hurry to escape, dropped it, and it was picked up by one of the gentlemen and restored to Mr. CHESTER, who was thankful to escape so easily.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT PORT MORRIS.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, some of the hands employed on a Nova Scotia brig lying at Port Morris, having too much of the ardent on board, commenced quarreling among themselves; from words they soon proceeded to blows, when one of them named MORRISSEY, hit another named MCCLOUD, with a stick of wood, knocking him down senseless. The mate made his appearance on deck and ordered them to carry MCCLOUD to the lower cabin. MCCLOUD was taken below and soon recovered from the blow he had received, when, drawing his knife, he made for MORRISSEY, and would have accomplished his design had not it been for the appearance of the mate, who drew his revolver, and compelled him to again go below.

DROWNED WHILE CROSSING ON ICE.—Last Friday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a young man named JAMES NAIL, about 29 years of age, lately residing at Harlem, was drowned while attempting to cross the Harlem River, from Harlem to Ward's Island, on the ice. Having made a bet that he could cross the river and come back again, he made the attempt, and almost reached the shore of the island, when he disappeared from the sight of those watching him on the Harlem side. Many thought he had slipped and fell; but it was discovered by some of the party that went in search of him that it was not the case, for his hat was found floating in the water, but nothing could be found of his body. Search has been made for his remains, but they have not been discovered.

ATTEMPTED RAPE ON YOUNG GIRLS.—Three ruffians overtook two young girls, who were walking down the Harlem Railroad on last Thursday evening, between Tuckahoe and Bronxville, and attempted to outrage them. They placed their hands over the mouths of the girls, but not before one of them made an outcry, which was heard by some men who were walking up the track, and who answered the cry of alarm. The ruffians, hearing the signal of assistance, fled down a road that crosses the track near where they attempted the outrage. The girls describe them as being young men, apparently Germans, stoutly built; two of them had on fur caps, the other a slouched hat; they all wore dark clothes.

FIRE IN PONDRIDGE.—On Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, the barns and outbuildings of Mr. G. A. LOCKWOOD, in the town of Pondridge, were set on fire by some person, and were entirely consumed. The main building was a substantial wooden structure, 50 by 30 feet, and contained about fourteen tons of hay, 400 bushels of oats, and twenty-five bushels of corn and about $150 worth of farming implements. The stock, harness and wagons were taken out before they had received any damage from the flames. The loss is estimated at about $5,000, on which the insurance had run out a few days before.

FIRE AT PORT CHESTER.—On Friday afternoon, about four o'clock, the residence of WM. P. FARLEY, in the town of Port Chester, took fire from the carelessness of a young daughter of Mr. FARLEY throwing a lighted match into some waste paper and leaving the room. The kitchen was soon in a blaze. Some attempt was made to extinguish the flames, but it was found to be unmanageable. The building was entirely consumed with its contents. It was an old-fashioned house, and had stood the storms of seventy winters. Mr. FARLEY's loss is about $3,000, and is insured for $1,400.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

"THE POSITION AND DUTIES OF CATHOLICS."—The above was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening at the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Second-street, E. D., before a very large audience, by Rev. I. T. HECKER, of New-York. Mr. HECKER advised the members of his church to be faithful to its precepts, avoid the errors of those of other denominations, and convert them if possible. He thought the Yankee race is on the wane, and that the unity and perpetuity of this glorious Republic depended on the spread of Catholicism. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the Young Men's Publication Society at the close of Mr. HECKER's lecture.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY COMPANY INDICTED.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., have made a presentment against the Weehawken Ferry Company, on the ground "that it only runs one boat, which, being old and rotten, endangers the lives of passengers; that sheep and hogs are turned into the gentlemen's cabin; that the ladies' cabin, beside having its walls covered with indecent caricatures and writings, is used as a smoking-room, and that rain pours through the roof as if it was a sieve."

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR is held firm but the demand is moderate. WHEAT firm and no change; No. 1 Winter $2 80 @$2 83. CORN firm, though the demand is slight at 55c.@56c. OATS dull; 51c. for No. 1. RYE unchanged. WHISKY dull at $2 25, in bond. HOGS, $7 25@7 75; holders firm; lot averaging 400 lbs. not sold at the latter rate, but this was an extreme rate owing to the unusual large size; receipts 8,400, which includes some which had not been reported by railroads. MESS PORK $20. MEATS—Little demand and held at 7¼c. @7½c. for Shoulders and 9¼c.@9½c. for Sides. LARD dull at 12c., with sales of 150 tierces. GREEN MEATS quiet at 6½c.@7½c.@10½c. for Shoulders; Sides are wanted for immediate delivery at 13c., but can be had, to be delivered a week hence, at 12c., Shoulders 11½c. SUGAR, 11½c. COFFEE, 23c.@26c. Gold, 134. Exchange firm and a shade higher as regards the buying rate. Money market unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR dull and nominal at $10@$10 50 for Spring Extra. WHEAT opened a shade firmer, but closed quiet at $2 13½@$2 20 for No. 1, and $1 87 @$2 for No. 2. CORN dull and unchanged, with light sales at 78½c.@78½c. for No. 1. OATS dull, and small sales at 40½c. for No. 2 in store. PROVISIONS opened dull, but closed firm and more active; Mess Pork 25c.@50c. better, at $18 25@$18 75. LIVE HOGS steady at $5 75@$6 05 for common to light, and $6 15@$6 40 for good to smooth heavy. DRESSED HOGS 10c.@15c. higher; sales range from $6 75@7 75, closing at $7 35. RECEIPTS—6,600 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 Dressed Hogs, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,600 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 Dressed Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

COTTON easier; sales 200 bales; Low Middling 30½c.@31c.; Middling 31½c.@32c. RECEIPTS—3,035. EXPORTS—1,111 bales. SUGAR active and higher; fair 13½c. MOLASSES—Fair 70c; prime to choice 73c. @78c. FLOUR firm; superfine $11 75; extra $12 25. CORN, fair demand, $1 20@$1 27. OATS stiffer at 92½c.@95c. HAY firm at $33@$35. PORK dull and lower at $25. BACON lower. SHOULDERS at 12½c. CLEAR SIDES 18c. LARD easier at 13c.@14½c. GOLD 134½. STERLING EXCHANGE 145½. Everything else unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50@$13 75 for Red Winter; $14 75 for White, and $15 50@$15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR $8. WHEAT dull; sales 300 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 35; also, 360 bushels Milwaukee Club, by sample, at $2 45, and 420 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 50. CORN quiet; $1 20 for No. 1 Spring. OATS, 65c. for Choice Western. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The markets are nearly at a stand-still, and buyers are holding off or claiming larger concessions than sellers are willing to make, so that an unusually small business has been done in Cotton, Hemp and Tobacco. FLOUR is unchanged. WHEAT heavy and dull; $2 85 for choice, and $2 95 for fancy. CORN lower at 80c.@83c. OATS dull at 66c.@68c. PROVISIONS—In the absence of shipping facilities prices are nominal. HOGS $5 75. The whole number killed to date is 162,000. WHISKY—Nothing done.

BUFFALO, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

FLOUR.—No sales reported; No. 1 Spring held at $11 50@$11 75. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN in moderate demand; sales three car loads on the track at 88c. OATS nominal at 52c.@55c. BARLEY quiet at $1 02@$1 04 for four-rowed Canada. RYE nominal at $1. HEAVY MESS PORK steady at $20 50@$21 00. SMOKED HAMS 14½c.@15c. LARD quiet 10c. DRESSED HOGS quiet 8c.@8½c. WHISKY firm at $2 39.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT dull but unchanged. OATS weak and nominal; 46c. for No. 1, and 41c. for No. 2. CORN quiet; 64c. for Shelled. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $18; Dressed Hogs quiet, $6 90@$7 10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 barrels; Wheat, 6,700 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 1,500. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,300 barrels; Wheat, 1,300 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Superfine FLOUR, $10. Prime WHEAT, $2 85. CORN, shelled and in bulk, 70c.; ear, 60c. OATS, 60c. Mess PORK, $21 50; bulk Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.; packed Bacon Shoulders, 12c; Clear Sides, 13½c. Lard, 12½c. Raw WHISKY, $2 29.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 26.

COTTON nominal at 29c.@30c. for Middling. No sales of SPIRITS TURPENTINE. RESINS dull at $3@$5. TAR dull at 65c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 26.

COTTON moderately active; sales 175 bales of Middling at 32c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 26.

COTTON dull; Middling, 30½c.; sales 1,300 bales; receipts 225 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 26.

COTTON market flat; sales 150 bales mostly stained; good grades withdrawn; Middling 30c.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 26.

COTTON dull and unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

The beautiful Princess of Denmark, the Czarewitch of Russia, eminent divines, Rev. Doctors Stevens, Thomson, Durbin, McClintock, Morris, Janes, Simpson, Whedon, Ames, Nast, Elliott and Haven; Hon. J. M. Howard, Capt. E. B. Ward, and Keri-Keri, a cannibal; "Your Likeness," by Rev. Dr. Weston; Self-Government, Pope's Essay on Man, in February *Phrenological Journal*. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best house in New-York can be protected invisibly and without damage by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which is the only protection in the world which has never been broken through by burglars.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Banker and servant, Col. Pierson, Peter Vandervoort, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brodhead, F. H. D. Lanier, R. Bachem, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Willard, L. F. Dufaurcy, Mr. and Mrs. N. Tucker, Nicholas Aballi, Thomas Sargeant, James Morris, Chas. Eimer, M. Limendaux, Alfred Salamon, Miss H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Garney, Miss S. Wheeler, Don Ana Sanchez de Toledo, James S. Huben, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fredricks and servant, Miss Shears, J. Christadoras, Pablo At. Perez y Perez, Miss M. Wiley, Miss M. A. Dugan, C. A. Larre, C. B. Eaton, D. Gomez, M. Scharfenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Detiper, son and servant, Miss Van Norden, Edwin Churchill, John Playte, C. W. Minor, Mrs. W. T. Minor, daughter and servant, Miss M. Ashmead, A. R. Gorett, Mrs. and Miss Huber, T. Montana, D. L. Pascual, J. P. Spaulding.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—E. Slosson, Miss H. Brewer, Rev. S. Walter, C. H. Randutz, Miss Penor, Robert Schmidt, Miss Parker, J. R. Sever, H. P. Simpkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Cary, Fred. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Mullany, George W. Wilbur and servant, Miss Kate Wilbur, J. Cangor, G. Mackenzie, P. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Officer, O. H. Frost, E. Wortheimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weston, E. Vaughan, J. B. Docharty, Mrs. Trowbridge, Edward Rayec, James Davis, Capt. Crabbit, John Peterson, Alfred Toledo, Miss Belle Oakley, A. Walsh.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 26—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—Mr. De Rosse, wife, child and nurse, Gardiner Pike and wife, G. W. Weeks and wife, Thos. Harrison, wife and 2 children, Mr. McLean and wife, Mr. Boam and wife, J. Bore and wife, Mr. Hall and wife, Miss Polly Hall, Mrs. Marsden, Mme. Villacessie, Aug. Robbelian, Jas. Jennings, W. Laffian, Valentine Cramer, H. Cochrane, T. W. Rays, Wm. McArthur, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Halliday, Rev. Robt. Towlinson, J. H. Wright, D. Richardson, D. Richardson, Jr., T. P. Beckley, N. B. Falconer, J. B. Perkins, David Hiscox, T. H. Walsh, Wm. Walker, Mr. Deering, Jas. Gulscher, Alex. Hope, and 279 in the steerage.

JAN. 26—*In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool*—Joseph Burton, John E. Hooper, Charles Lewis, Miss Fannie E. Bancroft, John R. Felton, H. J. Sweeney, D. Coblentz, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Miss Annie S. Hone, F. A. Avery, J. Parks, H. J. Ervin, C. C. Parks, T. T. Holt, C. C. Wilson, P. S. Zibarra, M. S. Williams, Philip Smith, Capt. Post, John Van Horne, S. Helson, S. Palmer and servant, L. Freid, L. Baker, L. Merkle, J. W. Heilds, W. S. Robinson, C. B. Greenough, T. Hamser, M. J. Nugent, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Merrimack, from New-Orleans—A. C. Raefle, Mr. Cushman, G. R. Sherman, R. H. Dockrill, W. A. Crofts and nephew, C. O'Connor and wife, J. L. Rowe, S. M. Krausch, J. Wilson, M. Morton, H. C. Wright, C. R. Moore, H. Enan, and 20 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 14 | Sun sets....... 5 13 | Moon rises.... 1 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 53 | Gov. Island. 2 42 | Hell Gate.... 4 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 27.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans Jan. 19, at 8 A. M., via S. W. Pass 20th, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 25th, 5 P. M., 20 miles E. S. E. from Hatteras, passed large quantities of pitch pine timber, planks, boards, &c., and a part of a ship's deck-house, supposed to have been from some vessel anchored on Hatteras.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Jan. 25, 11 P. M., Cape Hatteras bearing W. S. W., exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the North American Steamship Co.

Steamship Merrimack, Van Tice, New-Orleans Jan. 20, at 9 A. M., and S. W. Pass at 9 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk 23 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Beckett, Wilmington, N. C., 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to O. Goodspeed.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark May Flower, (of New-Haven,) Ellingwood, St. Vincent 37 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 26 days north of Bermuda, with strong N. W. gales; lost sails and damaged spars; was driven around Hatteras three times. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Fleetwing, Ruland, Apalachicola, with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brig Melita, (of Blytr,) Service, Buenos Ayres 68 ds., with hides to Dowley, Corners & Co. Has been 17 ds. N. of Bermuda, with strong gales from S. W. to N. W., and stove bulwarks.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Mobile 22 ds., with cotton to S. W. Lewis. Has been 13 days north of Hatteras with strong gales from W. N. W. and N. W. Jan. 20, lat. 38, lon. 69, in a heavy gale from S. E., lost boat, stove bulwarks and split sails.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, (of Nantucket,) Snow, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to Francis Spies. Has been 10 days north of lat. 27, with heavy N. W. gales; lost foresail. Left no vessels.

Schr. Julia Parsons, (of Gloucester,) Douglas, Dominica 24 ds., with fruit to master. Has had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage; lost boat, and received other slight damage.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Norfolk, and Roman, from Philadelphia; barks Helene, from Gottenburg, and Julia, from Gonaives. Below at anchor, ship Barelaw, from Calcutta.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—The bark Delaware, from Demerara for Baltimore, went ashore at Cape Henry on the night of the 25th inst. in a southeast wind and very thick weather. She experienced northwest gales during the passage. She will be got off if the wind continues. Assistance was sent to her from Norfolk. The Delaware spoke the brig Lark on the 18th inst., just from Rio Janeiro, 60 ds. for Baltimore.

Arr. schr. Ella Hodsdon, from Navassa, with guano for Baltimore. She experienced westerly gales. Sld. schr. Chieftain, from Palermo, with fruit, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26.—Sld. steamships San Salvador, for New-York; City of Bath, for Boston. Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Capt. J. W. Smith, left New-York on Jan. 10 for Greytown, Nic., lay there two days, and arrived in New-York on the 27th, thus making the round voyage in 16 days and 20 hours, and bringing passengers through from San Francisco in 21 days.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT.—We published on Saturday morning a statement of the foreign arrivals at this port for the year 1866; we now complete the account by giving the coastwise arrivals during the same period, arranged in monthly statements, as follows:

Months.	Steam's.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Total.
January	125	3	15	22	227	392
February	117	2	11	27	193	350
March	128	5	17	21	569	740
April	132	4	6	17	619	778
May	118	3	3	16	659	799
June	128	3	6	16	533	686
July	111	1	9	11	466	598
August	96	5	5	24	490	620
September	111	4	9	45	461	630
October	105	4	8	35	495	647
November	143	2	15	37	388	585
December	143	5	7	40	275	470
Total	1,482	40	111	311	5,374	7,288
Add for'gn arr's.	617	557	1,128	1,623	967	4,892
Makes the total arrivals	2,099	597	1,239	1,934	6,341	12,180
Total, 1865	2,088	564	1,168	1,934	6,910	12,634
Increase	11	33	71	—	—	—
Decrease	—	—	—	—	569	454

Spoken, &c.

Templar—bark, bound N., was signalized Jan. 25, lat. 36 41, lon. 74 18.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 143, Jan. 26, 1867.
66, 63, 73, 76, 21, 35, 54, 14, 46, 24, 65, 18, 49.
KENTUCKY—CLASS L, Jan. 26, 1867.
5, 48, 38, 9, 65, 2, 60, 52, 59, 66, 11, 25, 70.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 67, Jan. 26, 1867.
4, 15, 37, 78, 9, 5, 35, 75, 23, 39, 50, 56, 66.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 68, Jan. 26, 1867.
57, 24, 43, 15, 42, 13, 27, 17, 48, 67, 16, 50, 46.
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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE PRIZE SKATING MATCH FOR A Gold Medal, valued at $50, for the best amateur lady skater, never having won a prize, will come off at Oatman's Rink, corner 59th-st. and 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.
Ladies wishing to compete for the prize must send in their names by 11 o'clock A. M., Monday.